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EXTRA CAUTION TAKEN TO GUARD NATION'S VOTE

Election Officials All Over
United States Busy Pre-
paring the Field

LOOK FOR HEAVIEST BALLOT IN HISTORY

Actively Checking Lists and
Choosing Officers—Voting
Machines to Speed Count

Cognizant that the coming election gives promise of bringing out a larger vote with more intense interest in more important issues than most presidential campaigns of recent decades, and with keen rivalry apparent in a greater proportion of the states, election workers in many sections of the United States are making unprecedented preparations to insure not only that a full legitimate vote will be cast in every precinct, but also that an accurate count be made of every vote.

Both state election officials and party organizations have learned from experience in previous campaigns that protective measures, to be effective, must be initiated well in advance of the election, and in nearly every state reports indicate they have begun to organize for this work of vigilance. In large cities, they have undertaken the checking of registration lists, are arranging for careful selection of precinct election officials, and are training watchers for the various voting places. To some extent, similar measures have been taken in various smaller communities throughout the Nation.

Voting machines are being adopted in an increasing number of places, and are depended upon by election officials to minimize if not entirely remove the possibility of frauds or miscounts. These also will speed up the announcing of the returns, it is said.

A member of Congress has pointed out that in a presidential or congressional election any conspiracy to commit fraud is an offense against federal laws and punishable in the United States courts. In one state, an assistant state attorney-general has been assigned to co-operate with election officials in checking up the regularity of registrations.

**Balling in New York
to Be Aided by Machines**

NEW YORK—The work of insuring an accurate count and strict adherence to the election laws in New York on Nov. 6 is being undertaken by several committees and groups of state and local political organizations. Their aim is twofold—purity of the ballot and assistance to new voters.

**New Small Bills
of United States
Out by Next July**

Circulation Expected to Be
Deferred Till That Time—
Now Being Printed

WASHINGTON—At the rate of several million dollars a day, the new issue of paper currency, one third smaller than the present dollar bills, is being ground out at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It will be the "1929 model" of notes and so big is the expected demand that the Treasury will probably not issue them until next July. At that time they will be circulated from every mint and bank, and since the average dollar bill changes hands several times a day it is believed that the new and smaller notes will be universal in a short time.

The notes are in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, and even a few \$5000 and \$10,000 are scattered through them. The new size will mean a readjustment of all the bank tills, many of the counting machines and most of the individual bill folds in the nation. The bills will be the same size as those in the Philippines.

The change in size is caused by circumstances that bring out many new mass production models. The Government money presses have become too small to meet the demands of the Nation for fresh money. Faced with the alternatives of expanding the Government plant one-third, or reducing the size of currency by the same amount, the Government chose the latter. It is believed that the new currency will be considerably more convenient for everybody. The decrease in size of the new issue was reflected in a decrease of \$1,034,415 in the estimates of the bureau.

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Tiberian Barques to Be Recovered

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BENITO MUSSOLINI made a special visit to Lake Demi, amid the Alban Hills, in order, with his own hand, to initiate the work of reducing the level of the lake so as to reveal two barques of the Tiberian epoch which have been submerged for centuries.

The work of recovery was started a Signor Mussolini's desire. It is believed that the barques will be high and dry in about four months.

SOVIET DEAL MAY OPEN WAY TO RECOGNITION

Purchase Arranged for \$26-
000,000 Worth of Ameri-
can Machinery

MOSCOW—The Soviet press devotes considerable space to enthusiastic comment on the recent \$26,000,000 contract for the purchase of electrical machinery and equipment, signed between the Soviet trading organization of America, Amtorg, and the General Electric Company, on five-year credit terms. Besides remarking on the immediate economic advantages of this transaction, the Soviet newspapers express the hope that it will smooth the way for political recognition.

Pravda observes: "Now, in the person of the General Electric Company, which has passed a strong electrical current through the Soviet-American problem, American capital takes a further step toward a rapprochement with the Soviet market."

The chief Soviet business organ, "Economic Life," comments: "Soviet public opinion with satisfaction has received the news of the contract between Amtorg and the General Electric Company."

A representative here of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, Charles H. Smith, interviewed by the Russian press, expressed the conviction that the conclusion of a long-term credit agreement, such as the General Electric Company, would serve as an example to other big American firms.

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**Tractor Sets Record
for Nonstop Run**

Travels 1330 Miles in 17
Days and Nights Doing
Farm Work

BERKELEY, Calif.—What constitutes the world's record non-stop tractor run was recently established at the University of California farm at Davis under the supervision of college engineers. The tractor, employed at regular farm tasks, completed 17 days and nights of continuous operation, covering a total distance of 1330 miles.

The only stops, which were of about 15 minutes, four times a day, were for refueling and servicing. The engine was not stopped. The only mechanical difficulty experienced during the course of the run was the loosening of a valve push rod, which was adjusted without stopping.

Immediately after the close of the official run, the machine was put on a maximum power test, and developed 21 horsepower, with a maximum pull of 3000 pounds. In its 408 hours of operation, only 23 of which were required for refueling, the tractor consumed 1250 gallons of oil, which equaled 115 1/2 gallons and the oil consumption 117 1/2 quarts.

**Farmers Are Lone Individuals, Struggling
Against Organized Conditions, It Is Said**

LONDON—The unsatisfactory conditions which are true of agriculture practically all over the world, and their decidedly poor state in England, afforded an interesting topic for Sir Horace Plunkett, who has long been a leader in bringing better living conditions for farmers in the British Isles. Speaking before the Allotment Organizers' Society and Small Holders' Society, which encouraged the taking up of small plots of ground to be worked in co-operation with other occupations, he said that the plight of English farmers largely springs from the same causes which bring dissatisfaction in America and elsewhere.

"The business of farming as distinct from the industry of farming is in a state of chaos," said Sir Horace. "The majority of farmers in this country buy everything they require in their industry at retail prices, sell everything they produce at wholesale prices, and borrow money on terms wholly unsuitable to the agricultural industry. The

Mrs. Hoover Honored in New York by Engineers Woman's Branch

Pledges of Support to Republican Nominee Conveyed
at Chrysanthemum Breakfast—Just an Informal,
Homey, Little Affair, Speakers Insist

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK—Pledges of support for Herbert Hoover from 38 state committees, organized under the direction of the woman's branch of the Engineers' National Committee, were given to Mrs. Hoover at a "chrysanthemum breakfast," at the Waldorf Astoria, with Mr. Hoover looking in to smile upon the 300 guests, and Mrs. Henry Ford and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison adding a few words regarding their certainty of the election of the Republican candidate to the hopeful statements of the state chairman.

"It was just an informal, homey little affair," the speakers kept insisting, as they paid their tributes to Lou Henry Hoover, mining engineering student, wife of an engineer, and friend of many of those present. Mrs. Hoover, who gave her formal greeting at the outset of the breakfast, later was the recipient of two Hoover campaign pins, one for herself and one for her husband, and appended to her words of gratitude a remark about the "many informal, homey meals of this kind" which she had eaten recently.

"I have wanted to talk straight through this one," she said, "so that I should like to be able to tell you what I feel in three words, but being able to talk at home nearly all that I want to I am unable to condense my remarks to that limit."

Appreciates "Homey" Note

She had occasionally been embarrassed, during the speech-making, not only for myself but for the entire family," she added, but she added, "there has been a homey note to me which some of you may have missed."

Mrs. Hoover waved toward one end of the room where a portrait of Mr. Hoover was hanging on the wall and pointing to the dog curled up by his side, she said, "Tut, what breaks fast with us at home, so that it has seemed like home to see him there and yet far from home, as I realized that I could not feed him bits of toast."

As Mrs. Hoover entered the room two huge bouquets of yellow and white dahlias and chrysanthemums were presented to her by two little girls, also the daughter of Mrs. Lillian M. Gilbreth, well-known engineer and head of the women's branch of the engineers' committee, and Joanne Wright, daughter of Mrs. W. Wright, chairman of the campaign committee.

Just as Mrs. Hoover bent to accept the flowers from Kate Gilbreth the orchestra began to play the "Star-Spangled Banner" and she straightened up to attention, but the instant the music stopped she leaned over to the two little girls and said, "Thank you very much. I couldn't thank you before because we were so busy."

Political Barrier Removed

Mrs. Gilbreth, the first speaker, said, "We are often told that politics have two barriers, but as we have worked so enjoyably together we have found it to be something to put down barriers, not only between different classes of engineers, but between the engineering profession and the outside world, and even in the homes where men and women and boys and girls have joined to work for Mr. Hoover."

Mrs. Gilbreth referred to the "in-laws gyrations" of the Boys' Club in Montreal, saying that after the door bell had been rung by five or six boys demanding to know why there is no Hoover sign in the window it is obviously easier to place one there and if possible "have it we all four ways of the compass."

Mrs. Wright introduced Mrs. Hoover who said that she "didn't need to be introduced" as ever since she entered the room she had been recognizing old friends from all over the world and the wives and mothers of men she had met in China, in Latin America, and in the Australian bush.

10,000 Copies of Appeal

Mrs. Edison paid tribute to engineers and what they have done to "materially advance the progress of the world," and Mrs. Ford urged the women "to keep on working, as you have been working right up to the very last minute."

Announcement was made at the breakfast that 10,000 copies of an appeal to women to vote for Mr. Hoover are being sent throughout the country.

great mistake that farmers make is that they have not learned the meaning of modern conditions of combination. They are individuals struggling against highly organized conditions.

The farmers' plight may also be partly ascribed to the fact that while the slow processes of nature refuse to be hurried, man's inventive genius has made the industrial and commercial life of the city more agreeable than they were, continued the speaker. He poked some good-natured fun at certain so-called advances which are much heralded. "I hear a great deal about nitrogen from the air," he said, "about synthetic food and similar stunts. There was a delightful article in the press a while ago upon milk. Some ingenious physicist has discovered that the cow is quite unnecessary for the production of milk. All you have to do is take the grass to the laboratory and make the milk. Physically I dare say it is possible, but I don't expect to see that little industrial revolution in my own time."

FRANCE GIVES DEBT ACCORDS SERIOUS STUDY

Ratification Considered, Fol-
lowing Visits of Church-
ill and Gilbert

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Ratification of the debt accords with the United States and Great Britain is being seriously considered for the first time by the French Government, following the visit of Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations. It is not that Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, discussed this matter with either Mr. Gilbert or Mr. Churchill, but that a settlement of the reparations problem inevitably implies a settlement of the debt problem.

The reasoning is simple. Part of the reparations settlement, as contemplated, is the marketing of German railway and industrial bonds. It is obvious that the flotation would chiefly be in America. Confirmation of this fact is found in the presence of J. Pierpont Morgan in Paris, and his meeting with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Gilbert. It will be remembered that Thomas W. Lamont, who is connected with him, revealed the plan some time ago on a visit to Paris, and M. Poincaré appeared to give his approval.

Revision Possible

To prepare a favorable American market it is desirable that the outstanding debts question be set aside. This does not mean that the French would not endeavor to repay the United States in a lump sum. The proceeds of the German bonds would, in proper proportion, come to France, and France would then send the proceeds to the United States. Since such capital payment would necessarily modify the annuities at present due, there has been indirectly brought about the need for a revision of the Franco-American debt accord.

Such revision, necessitated not by nonpayment but by payment, could not be regarded as a repudiation of the United States. It is possible, therefore, that despite M. Poincaré's inclination to ratify the accord the American Ambassador, Lord Dunsany, will also be in Paris, and that serious debt discussions must come after the new President is installed.

There is a general feeling here that it is useless to expect a change in the French attitude toward a considerable time it was generally supposed that American opinion would undergo a transformation. Indeed, the belief is still nourished by occasional articles of American publicists and statements of American economists. But the American authorities have expressed their selves categorically, and whatever may happen in the future it is thought better to ratify now.

Sum Due on War Stocks

It is urged that if France fails to ratify, the position will become difficult next August. Then \$400,000,000 due on war stocks purchased by France will fall due. Under the accord it would not be due in a lump sum but would be spread over a period with the rest of the French debts. Now the question which arises is curious. France is paying annuities equivalent to those mentioned in the accord, and though the accord by no means takes the French sums paid will be counted in satisfaction of stipulated annuities. But will the actual payments, without ratification, be held to cover the war stocks debt? The answer presumably is in the negative. The war stocks debt is due separately, unless there is ratification.

That is the position as seen here, and it is, therefore, becoming more likely that Parliament will be called on to pronounce.

**PUBLIC UTILITY RATES
VOLUNTARILY REDUCED**

SAN FRANCISCO—Voluntary reduction in rates has been made by virtually all important electric utilities in this state during the last fiscal year, the California Railroad Commission has reported.

While the reduction in individual monthly bills is not particularly impressive, the aggregate saving to the public is upward of \$2,500,000 a year, the commission states. The lower rates have been made possible, it is reported, not by a reduction in the cost of producing electrical energy, but because the use of power by individual consumers has increased.

**Women Teachers Must Wear Uniforms
in Bulgaria—Silk and Short Skirts Barred**

SOFIA—The women teachers of Bulgaria are to be put into uniforms. A circular from the Ministry of Public Instruction has gone out instructing the school mistresses how they must dress. They must all wear cotton or woolen dresses with high collars, long sleeves, and skirts that reach below the knees.

The dresses may be gray, blue, black, white or buff, but all the teachers in each school must wear the same color, which is to be determined by the teachers' council. All the other women officials in the department of education must also wear prescribed clothes.

This order is much in keeping with Bulgarian customs and traditions. Sofia is the quietest capital in the Balkans. Bulgarian towns and villages are rather puritanical. And now many of the leaders of the nation are devoting special attention to moral discipline as a source of strength in the struggle for national recovery from the disastrous effects of the war.

No pupils in the primary and high schools are permitted to go to movies or public entertainments at night without special permission, and even if accompanied by their parents, and the Minister of Education himself keeps this rule as strictly as any one else.

Old Cannons Are Used to Save Oil in Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dallas, Tex.

IN THE oil fields of Texas thousands of barrels of crude petroleum are stored in huge steel tanks, usually of 55,000-barrel capacity, forming what is known as "tank farms." Around each is constructed earthen levees.

In case a tank catches fire, old army three-inch fieldpieces are brought into action and the lower part of the tank perforated to release the oil into the surrounding pit whence it is drained underground to other containers. Thus the fuel is quickly saved and the fire controlled, the tanks being later repaired. Quick action with the guns frequently means the saving of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 worth of oil.

HOOVER GREETED POST-WAR AIDES IN RELIEF WORK

G. O. P. Nominee Warns
Against Danger of Over-
Confidence

NEW YORK (AP)—Herbert Hoover declared here that he had not the slightest doubt of the November election if the Republicans of the country would continue their efforts.

"The only danger is that of over-confidence," the Republican presidential candidate said at a conference with newspaper men at his hotel. This was the first public statement regarding the outcome of the election which Mr. Hoover has made since the inception of the campaign.

"Never has there been a greater unity in the Republican Party in a century," he said. "I am confident that we have an able organization and more zeal is being shown than ever before."

Mr. Hoover declined to discuss issues of the campaign, but in response to questions he said prosperity was one of the larger issues.

To Speak in St. Louis

The Republican standard bearer said the probabilities were that on his westward trip and final drive he would speak in St. Louis, Mr. Hoover will leave Washington on Oct. 30, and will reach his home at Stanford University, California, on Nov. 5, to make a final appeal to the voters over the radio to keep the Republican Party in control of the Federal Government.

Among those with whom he conferred were Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman for New York; J. Edmund Macdonald, New York state chairman; James R. Sheffield, former ambassador to Mexico; William C. Hill, chairman of the independent Hoover-Curtis Committee of New York; George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Eastern Advisory Committee and Col. John C. Tilton, head of the Eastern Speakers' bureau.

After his talk with the newspapermen, Mr. Hoover began receiving delegations of foreign-born voters to each of which he made a brief talk.

Greeted War Associates

Mr. Hoover, greeting former associates in the work of post-war relief in Europe, said he knew of no incident in American history which showed "the fine spirit of our people more than the enormous support contributed in times of difficulty to aid not only friend but former foe."

It is a pleasure to me, Mr. Hoover said, to see the great undertakings of 1929 for the relief we carried on amongst 10,000,000 children and 23 different nations in Europe." The nominee said.

You here represent not only the American organization which co-operated in that effort, but you also represent the nations which were recipients of that relief. It was an undertaking in a time of very great difficulties. Our own country was in a state of financial panic. We were not able to move as a source of strength in the struggle for national recovery from the disastrous effects of the war.

"The Spirit of Our People"

"I know of no incident in our history which shows the fine spirit of our people more than the enormous support contributed in times of difficulty to aid not only friend but former foe. In knowledge of no finer proof than the fact that all races when on American soil become American in their attitude toward the rest of the world."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

CANADIAN DRYS DEPLORE LIQUOR CONTROL SYSTEM; PRIESTS ARRAIGN DEFECTS

Roman Catholic Clergymen
Alarmed by Spread of
Drink Among Youth

AMERICAN LIBERALS' ARGUMENTS REFUTED

OTTAWA, Ont.—After considering the carefully prepared reports from every province in the Dominion, the Canadian Temperance Federation came to the unanimous conclusion that "Government control is a misnomer. Government sale is the reality," and that since the licensing system has come into effect, in seven of the provinces the consumption of liquor has increased, the evil of the hip-pocket flask has not disappeared, as was prophesied under the government sale and drunkenness in certain localities has become more common.

Further evils laid to the charge of Government control are: failure to fulfill the promises made by its advocates as to the elimination of the bootlegger, who on the contrary have increased in some provinces; a great increase in home and social drinking; failure to prevent the consumption of "poison liquor"; increased general crime, resulting in more jails and increased cost of administration of justice; stimulation of liquor production and increased vested interests of the trade, and politics tainted by the influence of liquor traffic.

Both political parties were severely criticized by the delegates for having accepted large contributions from the liquor interests, according to evidence brought out by the Royal Commission investigating customs conditions, while the Government was taken to task for permitting the export of liquor to the United States. It was suggested that these contributions be given to the United States Government in implementing the recommendations of the commission.

Law Evasion

In this connection Ben Spence of Toronto declared that so much had been left undone that he hardly knew where to begin. He might, he said, and cited, as one instance of law evasion seeing an airplane at Bella Isle loading up with liquor to take across the border—one of several trips daily. J. Buchanan, Toronto, in submitting his report on the commission's investigations, declared that the boasted 100 years and more of peace between the two countries was in danger of being broken through the operations of the rum-runners.

After full discussion on the subject a memorial was drafted calling upon the Government to put a stop to the "exportation of intoxicating liquors from Canada to the United States, contrary to the laws of that Nation," and resolutions were drawn up urging the prohibition by the provincial authorities of the manufacture of home brews and the amending of the wording of the criminal code so that drivers could be convicted for driving while under the "influence of liquor" rather than "when intoxicated."

Liquor Consumption Increases

The evidence submitted to the federation by the delegates and upon which their findings were based was gleamed from government and municipal reports which exposed the fallacy that government control is solving the liquor problem and is the same and logical step toward eventual bone-dry legislation. Quebec, unlike the other provinces, never had prohibition, but up to 1919 permits or licenses were gradually being reduced in number and local option municipalities were multiplying.

The complaint of the Montreal Licensed Victuallers' Association in 1926 regarding "the serious interference with the illicit liquor business by the illicit liquor business," and the resort to the "padlock" law by the authorities of Montreal and the liquor commission, are sufficient proof that illicit operators have got beyond the control of the commission, who in 1924 frankly admitted that "notwithstanding our efforts, we are still aware that the illicit resorts still exist, and that we shall never succeed in permanently closing up such places."

In the words of the Rev. E. I. Hart of Quebec: "Government control is not control; instead it has meant a skiffed and thorough revival of a business that in 1918 was hopeless and dying because of the prospect of prohibition, but which now has become the most prosperous business in the province—in truth, the one great business."

Conditions in Manitoba

True to the western Province of Manitoba. In 1917 the first year of complete prohibition, drunkenness had decreased 74 per cent over 1915. In 1923 largely due to the activities of the Moderation League there was enacted the Government Liquor Sale Act, providing for the sale of kind of liquor by a commission. The results, as statistics show, are that bootlegging has greatly increased, the number of convictions for illicit sale during the seven years of prohibition being 607 and for the four years of government sale 915, an in-

**Naval Air Pilot
Wins Trophy for
Safety in Flight**

Lieut. Dyer Flew 1251 Hours
in Year—To Cross Continent
to Get Schiff Memorial

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lieut. James E. Dyer, of Rumford, Me., naval air pilot, who has a record of 1251 hours in the air for the fiscal year 1927-28, has won the Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy for safe flying.

The pilot who is on duty at the naval air station at San Diego, has been ordered by the Navy Department to fly across the continent to receive the award from President Coolidge at the White House, Dec. 15.

Lieutenant Dyer is the fourth winner of this trophy, which is awarded annually by a committee of the Herbert Schiff Memorial, headed by Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, to the naval aviator who has flown the greatest number of hours without accident to personnel or craft.

Lieutenant Dyer flew 356 hours last year, the time flown by Lieut. Arthur Gavin, who won the trophy in 1927 and exceeded the greatest number of flying hours flown by anyone to whom the trophy has been awarded.

In the future, the trophy will be awarded to the squadron or unit which makes the best record for safety in flying during the year and will be presented to the commanding officer of the winning unit.

**SMITH REACHES BOSTON
AT 3:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY**

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Governor Smith has announced he would leave here at 10 a. m. Wednesday for Boston where he was scheduled to arrive at South Station at 3:30 p. m. He said 10-minute stops would be made at Springfield and Worcester on the way.

PRINCETON SOCIETY EXPANDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The work of the Princeton Society, which has charge of student religious activity at Princeton University, is being directed entirely by undergraduates this year for the first time in the 103 years' history of the organization. In addition, the society has instituted a new system of freshman advisors, selected upper-classmen serving as counselors to the new entering men.

cess of 51 per cent, while crime and tragedy due to "poison" drinks have multiplied.

Saskatchewan's experience since the liquor act came into force in 1925 has been similar. During the prohibition years there was but one brewery in operation, while now there are seven, and the drink bill has increased nearly \$2,500,000 in the second year of "control" and now represents an expenditure of \$9.50 for every man, woman, and child in that Province. Evidence goes to show that illicit sales are continuing and that "when you increase facilities for drinking you increase the drinking and the law breaking goes on just the same," declared W. J. McIvor.

The liquor conditions in British Columbia, where government control has been in effect since June 1921, have been brought to light by the findings of the Royal Commission, by government reports and by leading newspapers of that Province.

Control Called "Camouflage"

R. J. McIntyre stated to the Federation that the British Columbia liquor system does not control manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and only partially the sale. The word "control" is purely camouflage. This system is solely government "sale." The Government, at the solicitation of the wets, took over the bartenders' business, a discredited business, and became the selling partner of the brewer and distiller, who paid large sums of money for campaign purposes under the head of "protection and assurance."

He also pointed out that "beer by the glass has brought back the old saloon in another form," that the bootlegger in British Columbia is the partner of the brewer, distiller, and exporter.

Under prohibition he is a despicable sneak driven into the corner, but under the British Columbia system, highly organized, with a fleet of boats and high-powered cars, his is a craft, a fraternity.

At the same time liquor sales in Government stores have doubled since 1921, until last year they reached \$14,000,000. Business failures under Government control have increased about threefold over those of previous years, and in 1926 there were \$4,500,000 in tax arrears and \$8,800,000 in tax sales which are largely credited to bootlegging. The liquor traffic under "control" is also chiefly responsible for the five public investigations held in the province during the last two years.

Ontario has been under the Government control system for only a year, but already there is evidence that its liquor history will read like that of the other provinces.

"One fact is established beyond argument," said Lewis P. Tanton of Prince Edward Island, "that prohibition, as a force for the suppression of the liquor traffic, is the only expedient yet discovered, apart from that greater influence of religion and education, to successfully combat this greatest of moral maladies."

ROAD ORDERS FORD PLANS

NEW YORK (P)—The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced that its associate company, Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., has ordered 10 trimotored Ford planes for its transcontinental air-rail service.

Priests Arraign Defects in Canadian Liquor System

(Continued from Page 1)

"blind pigs"; and it does not reduce drunkenness. So-called "poison" liquor is still found, and clandestine manufacture in stills continues or increases. Summing it all up, the report shows that increased facilities for drink do not promote temperance; that you cannot, apparently, control drink, by selling it.

The two largest cities of the Province are, of course, Quebec and Montreal. In the former, arrests for drunkenness increased from 854 in 1926 to 1154 in 1927; and arrests for driving an automobile while drunk increased from 75 to 87. In Montreal, arrests for drunkenness in 1926 were 3307, and increased to 4242 the next year, while arrests for driving while drunk rose from 113 to 132.

Contrast the following two typical comments on the Quebec Liquor System, the one by a man living on the ground, the other by an opponent of American prohibition living in the United States.

Comparison of Comments

This is the way the Quebec system looks to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, opponent of prohibition:

"In the Province of Quebec, where sensible moral temperance has been made to deal with the liquor problem, there are no saloons and no liquor traffic."

"They have found a democratic and an ethical solution and one consonant with common sense, with civil liberty and with free institutions."

The other comment is made by Louis Coderre, Justice of the Supreme Court of Quebec, based upon exhaustive inquiry, under oath. It presents a realistic aspect of this same Province where there are "no saloons and no liquor traffic":

"The proof reveals that, in defiance to the by-laws, certain of these establishments (cafés), and naturally the less desirable, remain open. They speak, all night long, or at least up to 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. And, consequently, it was precisely at forbidden hours that the greatest disorders took place; alcohol flowed freely."

"Some . . . of these establishments held licenses granted by the Liquor Commission."

"Proof made at the inquiry reveals an astonishing state of affairs and, I might say, an alarming one. . . . I spoke a moment ago, of all-night cafés, dance halls and billiard rooms and regretfully found during the inquiry that a great many of these places were so many vestibules for disorderly houses."

Clergy Alarmed by Situation

Alarmed by the inroads, such as these which alcoholism is making in the French-Canadian Province of Quebec, one of the most powerful groups in the Province, namely, the Roman Catholic clergy, is putting forth efforts to check the abuse arising from the partnership of government and liquor interests, under what is known as "the Quebec Liquor System."

This action is particularly significant in appraising the value of the system, inasmuch as those who advocate extension of such a system to the United States, to suppress prohibition, almost invariably represent the Quebec plan as a complete success, with the support of the whole Province solidly behind it. On the contrary, a large element of the clerical and business group has become apprehensive over the extension of the system under Government auspices, and are bestirring themselves to check the very efforts which the provincial government fosters. Moral and economic losses, due to drink, are the reasons given for the campaign.

The following extracts are, in some ways, the most striking feature of the liquor discussion in Quebec to-day. Brewers and distillers in Quebec and Montreal who are getting rich by the sale of alcohol are accustomed to ignore attacks on the trade from outside the Province, and to look upon attacks from within the Province as treachery. But they can hardly take this attitude when the attack comes from the dominant ecclesiastical group within the French-speaking majority element.

Cause of Church Revolt

The facts which have caused this revolt of the church are revealed most strikingly in the latest report of the Quebec Liquor Commission. The facts are these: Before the present system of government sale of liquor, and state partnership with the legalized drink trade, temperance sentiment was a great gain within the Province. It is true that provincial Quebec as a whole never went dry, even in the war, but a great part of the territory had excluded liquor under local option. The liquor business was stationary, or drying up. The place where liquor was sold was generally under suspicion, as was the saloon in other parts of North America.

With the adoption of the new system the temperance gains of 30 years were wiped out. It is true that local option nominally remained, but liquor could be shipped or sent by mail to any locality. Furthermore, when the Government entered the trade itself it "respectabilized" the whole business. Old inebriations fell off; and certainly the latest commission report, previously quoted in these articles, shows that instead of less drinking, the amount of alcohol consumed has steadily increased with every year of the new system.

The sixth annual report of the liquor commission shows a continued advance to the situation where, "more than ever, beer is drunk; enormously more than ever, wine is drunk." Quebec's drink bill has risen by about \$15,000,000 in five years, in a population of about 2,300,000.

Severe Indictment Issued

Aroused by this continued advance toward intemperance, there recently appeared a book entitled "Le Gouffre" (meaning "the Gulf, or the Abyss"), published by the Committee of the Sober Youth. This is composed of the sober youth, and is significantly enough of French Canadian priests and business men, living in Montreal. Behind the scenes it is known that high ecclesiastical dignitaries support the move. It presents first-hand testimony of the feeling within the most representative element of the Province, on the effects of the government partnership with the drink trade.

The pamphlet is cautious in its direct attacks on the political situation, as betrays a work put out under such auspices in a province in which the church is powerful, but it offers a severe indictment of conditions as they are, from a source that is at once patriotic and impartial.

In the first place, has the celebrated "Quebec System" ended in intemperance, as its supporters in the United States have claimed? The answer is "No!" See Le Gouffre.

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"Are the sober and serious, the financiers, the economists, satisfied with the present state of affairs in the Province of Quebec? To this question we answer 'No.' Sobriety is departing. It is no longer appreciated. Worse; it is laughed at. The wholesome ideas, shown by the great temperance campaigns prior to the war—those who grew up in the mine from the evil effects of alcohol—all count for nothing."

"The woman, who, a few years ago, considered drink her irreconcilable enemy, keeps her most gracious smiles for it today. She pours out beer and wine for her children on the pretense that they are only light drinks. . . .

"Since 1921" (the date of the new system) "what have we witnessed of clandestine manufacture of liquor, abuse of narcotics, murders caused by drunkenness, accidents among workmen, the emigration of our citizens, unemployment and commercial failures, illusive prosperity—for which we hold the record over all the other provinces, dry, or partly dry, of Canada?"

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Liquor Control Systems 'Success' Only to Seller

"Liquor control" in the provinces of Canada is a huge success from the standpoint of those who make, and wish to derive a profit from, the sale of liquor; and those who wish to derive sensational intoxication from the consumption of liquor; but not from the standpoint of those who seek to remedy the evils of alcoholism.

"Write large in the experience of these Canadian provinces is the truth that the ravages of alcohol cannot be prevented by promoting facilities by which people may obtain alcoholic beverages."—Ben H. Spence, Canadian publicist.

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The Presidential Campaign Day by Day

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merly of Georgia, and a life-long Democrat, also declared her intention to support Herbert Hoover.

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Progressive league for Alfred E. Smith, has announced in New York, the Associated Press says, formation of a national committee, composed of two persons from each state who, he said, were leaders in the Progressive Party organization that mustered 4,800,000 votes for La Follette in 1924.

Robert Goette, Republican and a member of one of New York's old Knickerbocker families, has contributed at Democratic national headquarters, the Associated Press says.

The Hoover candidacy was expressly endorsed by the Dakota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Committee on Temperance report, declaring a crisis faces the Nation on prohibition and urging voters to go to the polls Nov. 6 was adopted.

Indorsing Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, "who by their own acts and by public declarations are committed to observance and enforcement of the prohibition law and have declared against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and that any modification is nullification," the Kentucky W. C. T. U. in state convention at Somerset, urged all its members to vote for the Republican nominees.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor in a statement from Washington declared, the Associated Press says, that there will be no change in the non-partisan political policy of the federation.

Virginia ballots for the November election are now being printed, but national candidates of the Prohibition Party will not appear on them, it was learned in Richmond, although the vice-presidential nominee, James Edgerton, is from Alexandria. Prohibition Party leaders in Virginia have endorsed the Republican nominees.

If Governor Smith "thinks the state liquor dispensary system will do away with bootlegging and corruption," he should read the description of South Carolina's experience with it, as written by a Southern Democrat in the Saturday Evening Post, Walter H. Newton, chairman of the Republican Speakers' Bureau said.

CUMULATIVE FRUIT EARNINGS

Cumulative Fruit Co. reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 profit of \$219,602 after interest and depreciation, but before federal taxes, compared with \$28,128 in the preceding quarter and \$770,527 in the third quarter of 1927. Outstanding stock amounts to 300,000 non-voting shares. The company's net profit totaled \$1,103,336 before federal taxes, compared with \$1,467,442 in the first nine months of 1927.

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Delicious Gelatine, in all flavors 10c

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SIXTH FLOOR

A SIKREDJI RUG

The rug sketched with the group above has a willow-green border and fawn ground. Size, 10' x 14', \$475. One of a group of Oriental rugs in unusual colorings, 9' x 12', at \$245, 10' x 14' x 22', at \$1175.

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DENVER—607 Sixteenth St. CLEVELAND—209 Euclid Ave.

NORFOLK—243 Granby St. ST. LOUIS—706 Olive St.

BOSTON—6 School St.

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Insure yourself of better foot appearance with Nunn-Bush Ankle-Fashioned Oxfords. Ankle-Fashioned means that these shoes are built to fit snugly at the ankle and heel—no unsightly gapping, no uncomfortable slipping.

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EXTRA CAUTION TAKEN TO GUARD NATION'S VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

voters and others who are unfamiliar with election processes.

For the first time in the history of the city, the vote will be cast in New York by voting machines, which will obviate possibilities of fraud practiced in former years with the old style ballot box and will facilitate the count with mechanical accuracy and make the result known as soon as the polls are closed. Due to the fact that these machines will be used for the first time in many of the precincts, it will be necessary to provide instructors. Many volunteers have already offered themselves for the service.

The engineers group of the Hoover-President committee, embracing engineers from all parts of the United States, was organized along national lines primarily for insuring an honest election, and has been active in New York City in the early stages of the campaign in checking over the registration lists, investigating questionable names on the books and seeing that none but qualified voters go into the voting booths on election day.

Another group that is taking on special activity in this connection is the New York Young Republican Club, of which Thomas C. Desmond, also an engineer, is president. This club has sent out thousands of postal cards asking for volunteers for election day service. In an accompanying letter, J. Edward Lumbard Jr., chairman of the campaign committee said:

"We must make certain that there is an honest registration and an honest count. There is no more valuable work than checking up registration and canvassing and watching at the polls on election day."

Chicago Women Active in Safeguarding Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Public officials and civic leaders, aroused by the paramount necessity for guarding the November election from fraudulent practices, are planning organized cooperation to curb dishonesty in voting and ballot-counting in the city.

A non-partisan force of volunteer watchers, thoroughly trained and having no connections with party organizations, will be stationed at the polling places on election day with instructions to stop all irregularities, Edmund K. Jarecki, county judge and head of the election machinery of Cook County, which embraces Chicago, announced. What is chiefly needed is a new registration law, said the jurist, who also is chairman of a committee representative of civic bodies which is preparing to draft proposed new election laws.

The City Club is more alert than ever to the necessity of combatting fraud at the fall election, with such important national and local issues involved. This was made plain by Prof. H. F. Gosnell of the University of Chicago and chairman of the elections committee of the City Club, and Fred Atkins Moore, civic secretary of the club.

The political science department of the University of Chicago requires its students to act as watchers at important elections as part of their class work. G. A. McClary, assistant professor, explained. About 350 of these student watchers are usually on duty, and this year, in view of the importance of the election, Professor McClary said greater effort probably would be made to co-operate with public officials in this work.

Four thousand members of the Woman's City Club will be urged to apply for positions as judges and clerks of elections, or to act as watchers if they are needed. This organization has made civic service on election day a prime purpose, said Mrs. May Wood-Simons, chairman of its municipal citizenship committee.

The League of Women Voters plans to encourage reliable, intelligent women to volunteer for election service, said Mrs. Walter Evans, president of the Cook County council.

San Francisco Ready
By a Special Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Unquestionable honesty and accuracy in

counting the ballot have become an established fact in the city and county of San Francisco through the installation of voting machines, declares H. J. Zemansky, registrar. This statement is supported by organizations such as the Commonwealth Club and others which have co-operated with officials in inspection of the polls.

Efficiency was scarcely possible under the old system where the count began on Tuesday and ended on Thursday. Now with the count mechanically registered, it is finished and rechecked in two hours. The voter, who often contributed to the inaccuracy and inefficiency of the ballot count is protected by the machine.

"There has not for years been an organized attempt at fraud," said the registrar. "There was one man who attempted to vote in another man's name about seven years ago and he was apprehended in one hour. The doors have been closed to fraud by legislation here."

Citizens of St. Louis

Take Interest in Vote

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—This city will have an honest presidential vote in November if the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners can provide it, and they think they can.

Steps are being taken to start with a clean slate of election judges. New judges will be selected with deliberation and without any inference as to the qualifications of the retiring judges, it is stated. More over, deputy election commissioners, with temporary power close to that of the regular commissioners, will be appointed from the ranks of reputable business and professional men to watch the balloting in precincts which require such supervision.

George Eigel, chairman of the election commissioners' board, says: "I expect these deputy commissioners to be a great aid in keeping the ballot true. In the recent primaries a number of able men were asked to help us, and they responded graciously. I will seek their aid again and, as before, I expect to receive it."

The St. Louis League of Women Voters also is lending a hand in clean election efforts. Starting Sept. 17 the league opened voters' schools in various parts of the city. To these schools citizens come to receive instruction in how to mark their ballots. The league, too, is encouraging its members to serve on precinct judges' boards.

Kentucky Laws Adequate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Conspiracy to commit fraud in a presidential or congressional election is a federal offense and is punishable under federal law, it has been pointed out by Maurice H. Thatcher (R), Representative from Kentucky.

Registration of voters for a federal election is as fully protected by the laws of the United States as is the election itself, he added. Conviction in either case carries heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment. "It can be seen that the strict enforcement of the provisions of federal law which have as their object the protection of the ballot may have a far-reaching effect upon the presidential result in November."

Newark Reports Many Illegally Registered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Strong efforts are being made here to insure honest ballots and an accurate count of votes at the forthcoming presidential election.

Recent investigations in Hudson County, N. J., have disclosed that there are hundreds of names illegally on the registration books. John W. Ferguson, superintendent of elections in Hudson County, said that as many as 25 per cent of the names of registered voters of Jersey City may have to be eliminated to insure an election free from fraud.

"If these names cannot be taken from the registry," he said, "then much of the work of the Bureau of Elections will be wasted and the door will remain as wide open for fraud on election day as it has been in some years past. To deal with these names through challenging those coming to vote on them has proved ineffective in the past and it may develop that the remedy will

"Let's Get Them Out This Time"



have to come through legislative action."

Philadelphia Better Registration Scheme

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia's effort to insure an honest vote and count in the forthcoming presidential election started with sweeping changes in the system of handling registrations. The changes are aimed at obviating "abuses of neglect," and have included appointment of approximately 400 state inspectors to scrutinize registration proceedings.

According to election board officials, negligence in connection with the preparation of the qualified voters' lists has been one of the major stumbling blocks in the way of honest elections in the past. The looseness with which the work was conducted, they declared, has given petty election officials great leeway which at times has led to falsification of returns.

In preparing for this year's registration, the registration commissioners named by Governor Fisher announced that they would clear the lists of fictitious persons whose names were "voted" in past elections. George B. Brennan, chairman of the commission, also announced that he would take steps to assure both parties a fair roster by appointing a large number of inspectors and watchers to see that no unqualified names were placed on the lists. Mayor Mackey informed the Republican group that they were responsible for the conduct of the election on an absolutely honest basis and that the presidential election must be absolutely clean and beyond reproach.

Attorneys Help in Albany

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Preparations for safeguarding the honesty of elections are again being directed by a committee of attorneys here. The committee has functioned for several years in co-operation with the leaders in the Republican Party organization and has taken direct charge of the "honest ballot" movement.

According to Mr. McCormick, two of the important problems with

which the committee has been faced are those of fraudulent registration and repeated voting.

Buffalo Resting Easy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Through the use of the latest types of voting machines and by establishing a careful system of inspecting elections and checking returns, Buffalo during the last quarter of a century has established a record both for honesty and speed in counting election returns, according to election officials here.

This opinion is concurred in by Wadsworth J. Zittel and James T. Geddes, commissioners of election of Erie County, as well as of Mrs. John Hardie Paterson, chairman of the Erie County League of Women Voters.

"To further guarantee an honest count," said Mr. Zittel, "there are two inspectors of elections from each party in each of the 284 precincts in the city."

Seattle Has Machines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—"The perfection of the machine" is no unmeaning phrase in this city on election day, for the voting machine has been in use for 13 years at all elections and in all the precincts of the city. This will be the fourth presidential election since their use.

In these years there has never been a hint of a contested election nor any movement toward a recount. "Fraud proof" one woman called them who

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than placing one machine in each of 50 precincts.

The election in Maryland this year will be less complicated than in many states, election officials say, because of the shorter ballot, inasmuch as the election for Governor no longer falls in presidential election years.

Officials in Georgia Exercise Extra Care

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—With by far the most active presidential election in Georgia's history in prospect for Nov. 6, machinery for safeguarding ballot boxes throughout city and country precincts of the State is being perfected by officials with extraordinary care.

The Governor himself is directly responsible for the safety of the ballots, and for the reliability of the counting. He will assume personal supervision of this election, in so far as the presidential race is concerned.

Chief among the organizations which will devote their energies toward a clean and representative election is the Georgia League of Women Voters. This group is dedicated to the twin purpose of getting out voters and of keeping the ballot boxes inviolate. Leaders among these women have offered their services to the regular state officials during election day.

Virginia's Laws Protect

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The stringent election laws of Virginia and the severe penalties for violations make anything less than a thoroughly honest and accurate election count in this State next to impossible, it is believed. In view of the stringency of Virginia's election laws, it has not, in the past, been necessary for individuals or organizations to initiate any movement looking to keeping elections honest or accurate.

Citizens' Committee Helps

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A concerted effort has just been launched here with the reorganization of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred to keep the ballot clean and insure an honest and accurate count of the votes cast at the presidential election in November.

The Citizens' Committee was organized more than a year ago to aid in the campaign against vice and to assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law. It has now undertaken the task of safeguarding the ballot and insuring an honest count at the election. In this task, officials of the committee say, they have received the commendation and support of leaders of both political parties.

OLD DRAYS SHIPPED TO FORD

ILLSBORO, N. Y. (AP)—Two 75-year-old drays presented to Henry Ford's museum of American vehicular relics have been shipped from here to Dearborn. The machines were used to haul stone blocks from the old Lake Champlain quarries for the state capital at Albany, the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge and New York City Post Office Building.

British Miners Left in the Lurch by the Nation, Says Galsworthy

Novelist Urges Putting Class and Party Politics Aside
to Aid Workless as National Duty—Results of
Help So Far "Not Visible," He Finds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—John Galsworthy sees "a national danger" in the plight of 300,000 unemployed British coal miners and, in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, declares that of £100,000 collected for their relief by the Mansion House fund "not one shilling has yet reached them."

The novelist recently visited a once prosperous mining village, where two collieries are closed and the shutdown of a third is impending. The worst feature of the situation, he says, is a widespread feeling among the miners that the public does not care and is leaving them to "dree their weild."

Mr. Galsworthy writes, not as a politician or economist but as a non-partisan observer of a great evolutionary disturbance in the field of industry which, he declares, is of national concern. The author of "Justice" adds that "Evolution is a cruel thing and when it is in savage operation, as here, our best instincts alone can guide us to the healing of the wounds it inflicts. We, therefore, ought to stand by each other in this crisis, putting class and party politics aside." Referring to the Government's efforts to relieve the situation Mr. Galsworthy says:

Slow Work of Transference

"The Mining Industry Act of 1926 has been passed, dealing tentatively with the amalgamation of mines. I am unable to say whether in consequence of it any mines have yet been amalgamated. The Industrial Transference Board has issued a most excellent report but the transference of miners under it has only just begun and must necessarily be a very slow process. The Premier has sent a personal appeal to employers to offer employment to miners out of work. Such adjustments will be very gradual. A body of experts is slowly incubating proposals for the better utilization of coal. Conferences are being held on the marketing of coal." But, he continues, the results of these efforts were not visible in the mining village he visited. There had been no offers of employment and no idle men had been transferred to jobs in other localities.

"I saw a good many miners of all ages," writes Mr. Galsworthy, "puzzled, dejected, but with very little bitterness as yet, having the English power of believing that something will turn up. They have nothing to do except report to the Labor Exchange. They sit at home or stand about. Good folk, friendly, patient—from father to son attached to their job, attached to their homes. In a way those last virtues are against them, they hate to be uprooted—who doesn't? They will not willingly even be transferred. They say they will go to any permanent job provided, but as yet they will not take chances.

Mining Communities Isolated

"A mining community is very much out of the world's ebb and flow. It has to be and you can't easily change its mentality. In one family, as good people as can be met with, the father, a strong, sturdy, cheerful man, showed me the reference given him by the manager on the mine's closing: 25 years in the same pit, most of them in a responsible position.

"Whatever main policy is finally adopted in relation to the mines, whether they are nationalized, whether the Samuel Report is carried out as a whole, or whether things go on much as they are, there must be for years to come a very large measure of unemployment arising from the general position of coal and it is useless for any of us—miners, employers, or general public—to wait for the curative effects of any main policy. Every possible palliative ought to be seized on at once, for a heart-breaking process is going on among 1,000,000 in one of the best classes of our people."

Allotment System Advocated

Mr. Galsworthy urges the Government to prosecute its solution of the coal mining problem with greater energy, especially its exploration of the possibilities of emigration, of the transference of miners to other industries and of training juveniles from mining areas for agricultural and other work. He is especially keen as to the value of land "allotments" whereon idle miners may raise part of their food supply, including milk, pork and eggs. The whole problem, he says, should be transferred from local to national shoulders.

"I do not know," he says, "how far land is available in all or most of the districts where miners are unemployed, but wherever land is available this is a palliative that leaps to the eye. The decay of the war-time allotment development has been a national calamity, and here is a chance of redressing this calamity to some extent, while providing an admirable and profitable occupation, good both for the minds and for the bodies of men forced into idleness and demoralizing idleness."

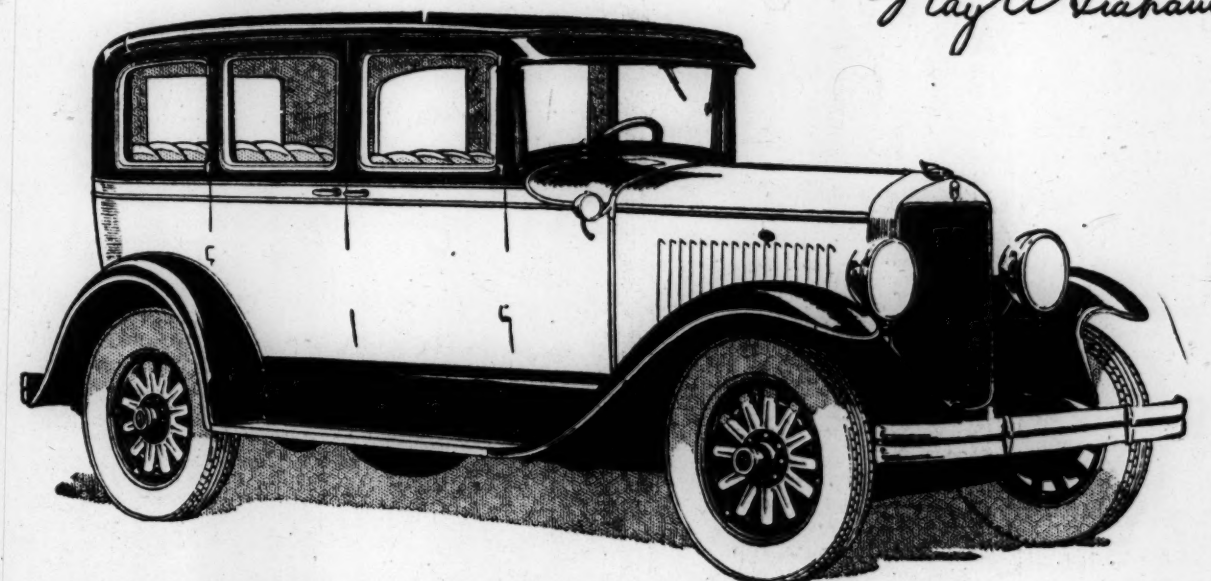
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SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Unquestionable honesty and accuracy in

SMITH TIED TO TAMMANY, SIMMONS TOLD

Dr. Dabney Writes Senator
Vigorous Arraignment
of "Hall"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BERN, N. C.—Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president emeritus of the University of Cincinnati, vigorously assails Tammany Hall and Governor Smith's connection with it as the "betrayer of the Democratic Party" in a letter to the Hon. M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, Democratic leader of his State for 40 years but now strongly against Governor Smith for President.

Mr. Dabney's letter follows: "My dear Senator:—Your courageous declaration of opposition to the Tammany nominee for the Presidency fills me with enthusiasm. By this wise and brave act you have made yourself the political hero of the hour. Your friends know what a trial it was for you to do this, but they believe you have done the only thing a man of your character and vision could do.

"Tammany is not a political party but a business enterprise. As such it has always been a selfish, intriguing, treacherous institution, seeking spoils at every opportunity. Posing as a 'benevolent organization,' it has for decades drawn its dividends from the rich who wanted favors and the criminals who wanted protection. It has been well described as 'the government of the people; by the people; for the people; the revenue there was in it.'"

Democratic Only in Name

"Tammany is Democratic only in name. Representing an urban population largely of foreign origin, it has been an unrelenting partner of the Southern Democracy in Congress, a handicap rather than a help. It has never been loyal to the party or its leaders; it opposed Tilden, it fought Cleveland, it betrayed Bryan, it defied Wilson and it knifed Cox and Davis. Its political support has always had to be bought. To the honor of the American people, no candidate for the Presidency supported by Tammany has ever been elected, and the only Democrats elected to the Presidency in 50 years were those it opposed."

"Mad with power won in New York, Tammany has been scheming for eight years to capture the National Government. To this end, it sought to control the convention of 1924, and captured the Houston Convention, and nominated its candidate over the protests of the wisest and best Southern leaders. A band of liquor peddlers, aliens and Republicans, have stolen the party organization."

Smith Disavowed Platform

"Governor Smith proceeded immediately to disavow the platform and to put Republicans and anti-prohibitionists in charge of his campaign; and yet, after repudiating their principles and insulting their leaders, he has the impudence to demand the support of Southern Democrats. Southern Democrats are not slaves, to be treated thus. Strange to say, some think they must support the candidate for regularity sake. They put expediency before honesty. Smith and his committee have repudiated every doctrine for which Southern Democrats have fought for 50 years. Tariff for revenue they have abandoned, restriction of immigration they will weaken, prohibition they would repeal. Will Southern Democrats follow these traitors just for a name? Loyalty to principles should be above loyalty to party. The hypocrisy of Tammany men in denouncing corruption in the Republican Party is, in view of its 50-year record of graft, robbery and blackmail—a record published and undeniable—simply ludicrous. Smith may be an honest man and Governor, but he was trained 30 years in Tammany and declares himself to be one of its leaders still. He has always been subservient to the Hall and has defended her saloons throughout his whole public career."

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"From sources that are reliable come warnings that the remaining days of the campaign will see an increase of the gross unfairness with which the Democratic campaign is to be waged," Allen said. "They have gone so far as to prepare a series of full-page newspaper advertisements in which they have resented statements made by extremists not associated with the Republican campaign, to make it appear that we are appealing to religious intolerance, although such intolerance has been repeatedly denounced by Republican campaign managers and by Mr. Hoover, who in his acceptance speech and subsequently, made the most earnest appeal for complete tolerance in this campaign. The obvious purpose of these opposition tactics is to capitalize into votes the natural resentment of many Americans against religious intolerance. It does not serve and is not intended to decrease intolerance, it serves only to fan the flame."

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Republicans Ask

Registry Inquiry

Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, has asked the election commissioners of Boston and other Massachusetts cities to check up registration lists in an investigation of charges that large numbers of persons have been illegally registered as voters by the Democrats.

"My attention has been called to the fact that some persons have been registered in Boston who, as yet, have not arrived at the legally qualified age of 21 years," Mr. Prescott said in a letter to the election commissioners of Boston. "May I ask you to investigate, by checking up with the registry of births, the names of persons who have recently registered, giving their ages as 21 years?"

The state committee also has information that numbers of persons under age were registered in Somerville. Another form of illegal registration alleged to have been practiced is the registration of voters in more than one city or ward. Work will be done to check up possible cases of this sort, and if the names are not struck from the rolls watchers will be posted to challenge these votes.

Frank Selberich, Republican member and chairman of the Election Commission of Boston, said in an answer to Mr. Prescott that the burden of proof is upon the Republican State Committee, and that it is not the business of the election commissioners to compare the voting lists with the birth records as was requested.

"You are right, my dear Senator, absolutely right! Southern Democracy must not be Tammanyized, Governor Smith may be an able man and a good Governor but he cannot forget the school in which he was trained, or shake off the men who made him. The way to save the Democratic Party is to repudiate the men who have repudiated its fundamen-

mental principles and its trusted leaders. The way to rid the party of these Tammany traitors, is to vote for Hoover. After this election a chastened but vigorous Democracy will renew its fight against central government, class legislation and unequal taxation. Only then will it become again a party to maintain equality under law for all the people, poor as well as rich."

G. O. P. Official

Warns Against

Cry of 'Bigotry'

Democrats Plan Full-Page

"Ads," Allen De-

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Registry Inquiry

WORLD LISTENS WHILE NATIONS HONOR EDISON

Hears Inventor on Radio
Express Thanks for British
and American Tributes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEST ORANGE, N. J.—The United States Government has just bestowed its most signal honor—the Congressional Medal—upon Thomas A. Edison in recognition of his services to mankind in "illuminating the path of progress through the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century."

The quotation is from the congressional resolution authorizing the medal, and was repeated in the address of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who made the presentation speech in the quaint and balconied laboratory of "the Wizard of Menlo Park," a laboratory whose walls are eloquent of the achievements of the inventor and whose book-filled shelves delve deeply into the modern sciences which he has helped to expound.

Accompanying the award of the Congressional Medal was an event which heightened the international significance of the occasion. Mr. Edison's first phonograph, a quaint, crude little machine by contrast with the modern ones of today, was returned to him by the British Government after a 29-year sojourn among the treasures of the South Kensington Museum.

Friends Gather in Laboratory

In this famous laboratory which has seen so much of progress and development of useful things a small group of Mr. Edison's friends gathered to witness the ceremonies. Among them were Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, two of the inventor's most congenial friends; Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey; Maj.-Gen. George S. Gibbs; Adolph S. Ochs and a score or more of those who have helped Mr. Edison perfect some of his most important inventions.

President Coolidge, speaking over the radio from Washington, sent his congratulations and the good wishes of a grateful people through a national network of 48 stations and by short wave signals to foreign stations, thus giving world-wide expression to the American Government's tribute. Ending his 15-minute address, in which he lauded the notable accomplishments of the inventor, Mr. Coolidge said:

"Noble, kindly servant of the United States and benefactor of mankind, may you long be spared to continue your work and to inspire those who will carry forward your torch."

As the company glanced at the crude phonograph upon the speaker's stand interest in the invention was heightened when Mr. Coolidge referred to the incident of Mr. Edison's visit to the White House in 1878 to exhibit the newly invented talking machine to President and Mrs. Hayes.

Mr. Edison called at the White House, Mr. Coolidge said, at 11 o'clock in the evening at the invitation of President Hayes, and remained until 3:30 in the morning because President Hayes and his guests became so engrossed in the marvelous device. "But we know," Mr. Coolidge added, "that Edison has never made a practice of retiring early."

Doing the Impossible

Mr. Mellon referred to Mr. Edison as a man who had acquired the habit of doing what to other men seemed impossible, not only astounding the world with his own inventions but was also willing to co-operate with others in improving their work.

He mentioned improvements to the telephone, telegraph, the moving picture camera and projector, the typewriter, the news and stock ticker, the storage battery and many others. However, Mr. Mellon added, "his greatest achievements were in the field of electricity and there are some men who even believe electricity itself is another one of Edison's inventions."

Mr. Mellon spoke of the long hours of seemingly fruitless toil that Mr. Edison put into the development of the electric lamp. "For more than a

year," he said, "Mr. Edison devoted himself to the solution of this problem. Menlo Park was the scene of great activity. The eyes of the world were on that laboratory, especially during those autumn months 49 years ago when it was known he was approaching nearer and nearer to a solution."

"By Oct. 18 he had succeeded in carbonizing a filament of cotton. It broke before it could be connected with an electric current but he kept at his task without stopping and for three days the battle went on. At last on the morning of Oct. 21, 1879 the lamp glowed and a new light came into the world! Edison knew then that his patient struggle had been rewarded and the world knew that a new era of electricity had begun."

After the medal had been bestowed, Ronald Ian Campbell, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, at Washington, acting for Sir Esmé Howard, returned the first phonograph to Mr. Edison and conveyed the greetings of his fellow countrymen on the occasion of the presentation of the Congressional Medal.

British Congratulations

"My Government desires me to congratulate Mr. Edison on the new honor conferred upon him by the Congress of the United States," said Mr. Campbell, "and to assure him of the affectionate esteem of the British people."

Responding to this, Mr. Edison said: "Your Excellency and honored guests: It is indeed a source of much gratification to me to regain possession of my first and original model of the phonograph which I loaned to the British Government some 45 years ago for exhibition in its Patent Office Museum at South Kensington, London."

"This little machine, which was made from my sketch by my faithful associate, the late John Kruesi, more than 50 years ago, brings to my mind many pleasant memories, especially the remembrance of the fact that it worked perfectly on the first trial when I shouted into it 'Mary Had a Little Lamb,' and heard the reproduction of these words."

"I greatly appreciate the courtesy of the British Government in returning this first phonograph to my possession. My original electric lamp is still in the museum at South Kensington but that will remain there as it was a present from me."

This Sailor Is Made of Wood



This Figure of a Naval Officer of the Old-Time British Navy Once Graced the Shop of Capt. Solomon Gillis, in London; the Same Solomon Gillis Made Famous by Dickens. Now It Is to Be Seen in the Office of the State Street Trust Company in Boston.

Boston Bank Office Does Much to Help New England Tradition

State Street Trust Company Uses Old Harvard Timbers and Has Collection of Unique Furnishings and Relics

The old counting rooms of the Boston merchants during the first part of the eighteenth century have been interestingly reproduced in the offices of the State Street Trust Company.

Situated in a section rich in traditions of the early days of Boston's industry and commerce, where merchants, skippers, and sea captains met to discuss the problems of trade with China, India, Russia, and the West Indies, it is appropriate that a flavor of the old romance of business be preserved in this present-day edifice.

This bank has always been interested in the traditions of old and New England, and particularly of the "new" Boston.

Since 1906 it has issued each year a brochure dealing with the history and traditions of Boston and New England and little Anglo-Saxon villages across the sea where the New World had her beginning. These books deal with interesting houses and the illustrious people who have

lived in them, the many arteries of shipping, the evolution of the ancient streets and lanes of Boston, the merchants upon whose industry present-day prosperity rests, and

other subjects which have a vital part in the building of a nation.

Old Harvard Timbers Used

Allan Forbes, president, has always been interested in odd and unusual objects of historical interest and he and his associates have gathered a notable collection of unique furnishings and interior finish.

Some of the wooden ceiling beams were taken from Massachusetts Hall, the oldest building at Harvard, built in 1720, when the attendance was only about 27 students.

Each article has its own history and association, and perhaps the most interesting from the standpoint of literary association and the

"Vi Sylka" (Reg'd)

Made by the manufacturers of the famous

"Viyella" (Reg'd)

"Vi Sylka" is a modish, new, lightweight dress fabric of soft texture... silken in appearance... appropriate both for sports wear and the smart street costume. Woven from a mixture of wool, cotton and artificial silk. Guaranteed washable and unshrinkable.

W. M. HOLLINS & CO., Ltd.

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Old Change
Toronto, Canada
101 Wellington St. W.
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What's Your Shoe Mileage?

DID YOU EVER think of figuring your foot-wear costs on a mileage basis? Why isn't it logical?

Buy a pair of WALK-OVER shoes. See how long you wear them. Then divide the price you pay by the number of days they serve you. And be surprised at how little it costs to wear fine shoes.

Remember, too, that WALK-OVER shoes not only wear well, due to good materials and expert construction, but they fit correctly and are comfortable from the day you put them on.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women

GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

BRITISH DELAY IN ANSWERING NOTE EXPLAINED

Kellogg's Arbitration Plan
Had First to Be Submitted
to Dominions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An explanation for Great Britain's delay in answering the proposals of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, for a new arbitration treaty, sent to London 10 months ago, has just been received by the Department of State.

The British explanation came as the result of an inquiry from the State Department as to the cause of Great Britain's delay in proceeding with the treaty negotiations. The explanation takes the form of a note stating that the Foreign Office has been in communication with the British Dominions and so far has not received final advice from them regarding the text of the treaty.

Meanwhile the Japanese Foreign Office has delayed an equal length of time in replying to American overtures to negotiate a new arbitration treaty. Mr. Kellogg's arbitration proposal was sent to Japan on Dec. 31 of last year, while it was made to Britain on Dec. 27.

In the 10 months which have elapsed, the old arbitration treaties with both countries have expired, the British arbitration pact on June 4, and the Japanese agreement on Aug. 24, so that the United States is now without arbitration treaties with either country.

Meanwhile, new treaties, identical with those proposed to Japan and Great Britain, have been signed by France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, and Denmark.

These treaties, as well as those proposed to Britain and Japan, provide for the arbitration of all disputes except those involving domestic problems, those involving third

parties, those conflicting with the Monroe Doctrine and those conflicting with the obligations necessary under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Mr. Kellogg, it is learned at the State Department, is anxious to conclude the arbitration treaties as soon as possible, since negotiations were begun during his administration, and he wants to conclude them before he retires from office on March 4. Furthermore, he approves very heartily the action taken by the League of Nations in September to negotiate a series of general arbitration treaties, and he feels that the proposed pacts are important American contributions to the cause of arbitration and peace.

POST OFFICE WORKERS ASK POLITICAL RIGHT

LAWRENCE, Mass. (AP)—Henry L. Morency of Lawrence was elected president of the state branch of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks at its annual convention here. Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, W. P. Gilman, North Adams; second vice-president, Harry Cauley, Holyoke; third vice-president, Thomas Kelly, New Bedford; secretary-treasurer, John A. Kelly, Boston.

A resolution was adopted calling for a repeal of the so-called political disability rule of the Post Office Department. The rule prohibits postal employees from actively engaging in political campaigns and from wearing buttons or other designations signifying political preference.

TWO FARMERS SEEK RELIEF IN AIRPLANES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—Convinced that aviation has considerably more promise for ambitious young men than tilling the soil, M. F. Roys and Guy W. Wilmut, owners of a 100-acre farm in Glensville, have disposed of their property to develop the local airport.

For nine years the two men have been farming, having previously been engaged in agriculture in western Iowa. Vending of airplanes will also be undertaken by them.

Croat Leaders Firm in Revolt Against Belgrade

In Presence of 40,000 Persons,
They Announce Decision to
Continue Struggle

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—At Sisak, a historical city 40 miles from this ancient capital of Croatia, the leaders of Yugoslavs who are in revolt against the domination of Serbs at Belgrade, declared in the presence of 40,000 people, mostly villagers, that the Croats and their supporters would continue to struggle against the present régime at all costs.

Dr. Vlatko Matich, chief of the Croat Peasant Party, was loudly cheered when he said: "Our teacher, Stefan Raditch, told us to trust in only the King and the people, but the King does nothing, so it appears from now on we must rely on the people alone."

The crowd also warmly approved the statement of Svetozar Pribitchevitch, second leader of the insurgent coalition, when he said: "The oldest and mightiest sovereign in the world is his majesty, the people. He shall rule. Until now we have employed only peaceful methods; if they fail, we may be compelled to resort to others."

This is the first time that the Croats have defied the King and threatened violence.

The new session of the Yugoslav Skupstina, which opened in Belgrade, elected Ilija Mihailovitch president. He is a loyal supporter of Velya Vukitchevitch, former Premier, who was re-elected chief of the Government party. This means a complete victory for the uncompromising Serbs, who are opposed to the granting of any concessions to the Croats. Thus extreme groups on both sides dominate, and the critical situation grows more serious.

The College of the City of New York
Department of Philosophy
Convent Avenue and 129th Street

May 28, 1929

Mrs. Olive Beaupré Miller,
The Bookhouse for Children,
360 N. Michigan Boulevard,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Miller,

I have no longer any three-year-olds or five-year-olds or even ten-year-olds in my family. And my wife and I are ourselves fairly beyond the childhood stage. Hence I ought to bow the Bookhouse Group politely out of the door.

Instead, I am eagerly inviting it in. Why? Because this is the kind of fascinating thing that many of us dreamed of in our childhood days, and many of us parents longed to have for our children. Perhaps I may have the pleasure of reading it to my grandchildren -- when they come. Or I may lend it to the little boy who lives over the way.

What I like is the utter richness that it brings into a child's life -- and into a grown-up's. Here in these songs and tales is our humanity -- wistful at times, rollicking at others, courageous, sad, heroic -- humanity adventuring, romancing, triumphing through the ages. Here is the beautiful soul of humanity in all lands and in all times.

We talk of building character. Sometimes we try to build it by preaching. And we fail. Here is the best way to build character, through song and story. Or better, here is the way that character builds itself.

I am very grateful for the unflinching good taste and the high intelligence which brought all this rich material together.

Sincerely,

H. A. Cravath

About OLIVE BEAUPRÉ MILLER

MRS. MILLER started her work fifteen years ago. She has lived with it every day since. The amazing and rapid growth of The Bookhouse Group certainly recommends it as an outstanding contribution to mothers and their children.

Mothers everywhere have listened eagerly to her personal talks about right reading. The happiest situation would be one which enabled Mrs. Miller to see all of the mothers who are so deeply interested in child character-building. But Mrs.

Miller can't see everyone, much as she would like to. So women thoroughly versed in the Bookhouse plan of "Right Reading" do this for her. It is possible that this may be just the work for you, especially if you desire to be of service to other people.

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Dept. 15, C. S. M., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- ☐ Please send me, free of charge and without obligation, Mrs. Miller's book, "Right Reading for Children".
- ☐ I am interested in representing you. Send more information, please.
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Pops corn, peanuts, chestnuts, etc. Make delicious Pop Corn Cereal at breakfast table. Popping Corn will be the great Winter Sport with a Little Wonder in the home. Order now and have it for the

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which will not be a complete success if you don't pop corn. Children and grown-ups will enjoy it every evening. MAKES AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Price Only \$1.50 Delivered
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Will send C. O. D. with small postage charge, if preferred.

AGENTS WANTED—Order sample and get our liberal proposition.

EVERITT'S SEED STORES
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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London	Watford	Brighton	Eastbourne	Southampton	Nottingham
				Meakers Ltd., 61 Chatterbury Avenue, W.I	

WARM WELCOME GIVEN GERMANS AT LABOR OFFICE

Germany's Industrial Progress Seen as Step to Peace by Geneva Officials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—A notably friendly meeting recently took place between French and German officials at the International Labor Office. There was no talk of security and disarmament when Herr Geib, Secretary of State of the German Ministry of Labor, accompanied by Herr Weigert, German Government delegate to the governing body of the Labor Office, was received by Albert Thomas and the principal officials of the I. L. O.

After stressing the importance of collaboration with Germany in the work of the labor organization, M. Thomas said, "Allusion is frequently made to the renewed progress and active upward impulse of German industry at the present day. It has even been said," he added, "that they constitute machinery for the potential organization of war. After an experience of nine years, however, I feel sure that such industrial progress as Germany has achieved constitutes splendid machinery for the organization of peace."

"When we note the progress made by your workers' organizations, which are both republican and peace-seeking; when we see on what a solid basis you have reconstituted your insurance funds, guaranteeing to the working classes freedom from insecurity; when we see, too, the magnificent and widespread aspiration of German workers toward a higher and nobler culture, we are convinced that among the German people a power for peace is developing which will be joyfully acclaimed by all members of the League of Nations."

Herr Geib, after thanking M. Thomas for his speech, summed up his aspirations of Germany in the sphere of international social politics. The German, he said, would never cease to collaborate sincerely and with all their power in the work of the International Labor Organization. And as a practical pledge of Germany's good will, the Secretary of State presented to the director of the I. L. O. the instruments of ratification by Germany of two international labor conventions concerning workmen's compensation.

Loan to Bulgaria
Now Held Assured

Long Series of Difficulties Ends in Practical Certainty of Assistance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—It seems that Bulgaria is at last to receive her much sought loan. The money is not yet in Bulgaria's pockets and there may be difficulties before the loan is actually floated in England, America and other countries, but progress has been made. The sum approved of is £25,000,000. A large part of it will be placed in the National Bank as a deposit, so as to make the loan secure and stable, and the rest will be used in railroad improvement, other public works and the rebuilding of the houses destroyed by the earthquake. From the beginning, the negotiations for this loan have met with great difficulties. The consent of the International Reparations Committee had to be secured, and that was not easy, for all of Bulgaria's income was mortgaged as security against her reparations obligations. Then the League of Nations required Bulgaria to alter the constitution of her National Bank. That condition provoked a storm of protest in Bulgaria and even caused a cabinet crisis. However Bulgaria complied with the demand and the loan was approved. But this hurdle was barely cleared when another difficulty appeared in the form of a German bank, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, which claimed a right upon the Bulgarian customs receipts, which were to serve as security for the new loan. After long negotiations this obstacle also was overcome when another crisis broke out in the Cabinet at Sofia with many serious national and international complications.

This threatened to frustrate the loan entirely, but the same Cabinet was restored to power, the German bank waived its claims, the League Council accepted the favorable report of its Finance Committee on the matter and the loan was once more assured. Most of the credit for this success must go to the untiring efforts of the Finance Minister, M. V. Molloff, and to the Premier, Andrew Liapcheff.

FOREST OWNERS MAKE COMPLAINT TO LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—Of all the petitions from minorities begging for the League's intervention, the most unusual is one from a group of dispossessed forest owners from Bessarabia, a Province of Rumania, according to the press here. These men were deprived of very large holdings through Rumania's Agrarian Reform laws, and have been able to get no redress. So, although they are Rumanians, they have gone to Geneva to protest against the action of their Government.

Since their case is purely an internal matter, it is not generally expected that it will receive attention.

Friendly Societies Make Heavy Gains in Great Britain

Increase in Membership Shows Growth of Thrift Habit With Workers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The voluntary friendly societies of Great Britain, which are a group covering quite a wide range of activities, all of which are of the mutual help variety, continue to make striking gains in membership and financial strength.

At the close of last year the aggregate voluntary membership was 8,119,694, an increase on the previous year of 758,443. Total reserves in the hands of the societies reached £79,500,027, an extraordinary increase for the year of £10,555,301.

This seems an amazing record for a year which cannot be said to have been a happy one either for workers or for the industries. It is a fact, however, that the thrift habits of the working classes in Britain have caused them to surmount the greatest difficulties and to maintain their financial reserves unimpaired.

Even in districts where unemployment has been a serious problem, organizations for the encouragement of thrift have been impressed with the determination of the workers to put by a part of their earnings.

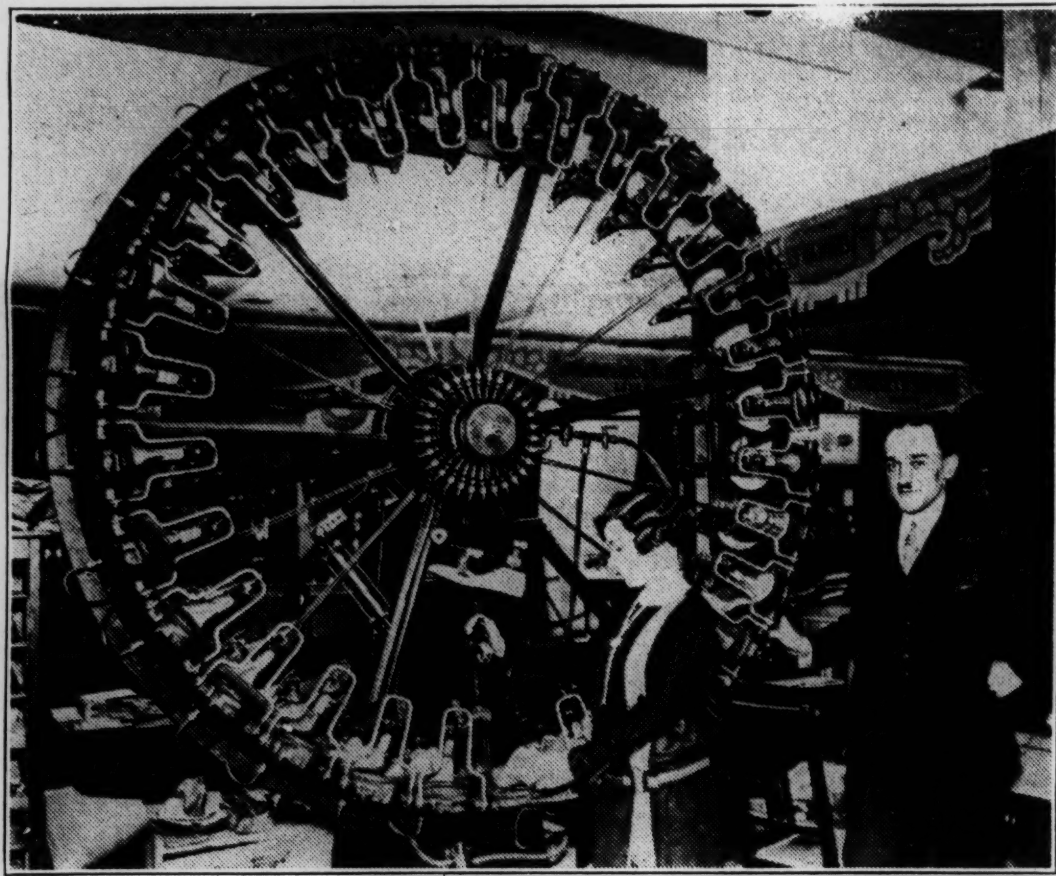
REFORMS IN POLAND
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The Cabinet Council has passed a resolution organizing a commission for reforming the public administration. The duties of this commission are to work out a plan regarding (a) organization and sphere of action; (b) method of work in the offices; (c) system of training the staff of civil servants and of carrying out an effective policy regarding staff appointments. Professor Bartel aims at unifying the work in all branches of the administration.

The Primitive



SEATED on an outdoor bench in a Scottish village—it matters not which—the country cobbler is a never-ending source of interest to passers-by. Less spectacular than the smith, with sparks flying from his anvil and the glow of a roaring fire reddening his surroundings, the shoemaker, nevertheless, is a picturesque figure and a happy reminder of the contentment that comes with patience, frugality, and honest toil. His trade is to make shoes or mend them. And if the modern machine leaves him far behind in production, he still imparts lasting qualities to his hand-stitched sole and sturdy upper. He is of the old tradition, a symbol of the genuine days of handicraft.

The Ultra-Modern



ONE of the latest European inventions is this remarkably efficient machine, capable of manufacturing 600 pairs of shoes in eight hours, which was recently exhibited at the Leather Fair in London. The great gulf lying between the old and the new is well exemplified by comparison with another picture on this page, where the old cobbler is seen with leather mitt laboriously using awl and thread, while hammer and tools are scattered around promiscuously.

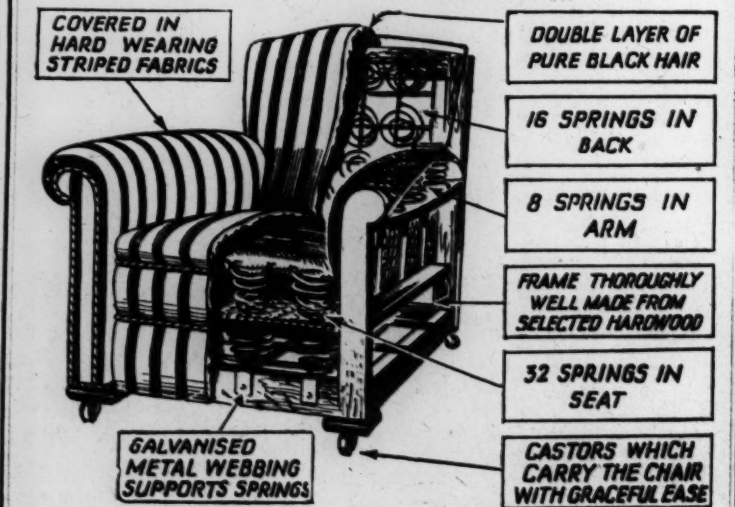
SPORT AND BUSINESS BLEND ON HIGH SEAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The new season's wool sales will be invested with special interest, owing to the

announcement of a race of shipping to Old World ports with purchases on board. The Norwegian motorship Temeraire is regarded as the challenger to the British turbine steamer Meriones. The latter last year beat the Norwegian motorship Tricolor, doing the trip to Dunkirk in 33 days.

The Famous 'SANCO' CHAIR

A Wonderful Chair at a Wonderful Price!



Only by seeing the "Sanco" chair, examining the interior, and sitting in the finished model, will you be able to appreciate our enthusiasm and statement. The frame is made from selected hard wood, springs are best corner finished. The double sprung seat contains 32 springs. The whole is well stuffed with a double layer of pure black hair and a final layer of wool, and covered in hard-wearing fabric. In a variety of plain or stripe designs.

SHOOLBREDS
THE SENIOR STORE

Jas. Shoobred & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, England

Lovely clothes
for
all occasions

43 Buckingham Palace Rd., S. W. 1
69 Welbeck Street, W. 1
LONDON

the artistic wealth of Hungary, contained in both public and private collections. At Estergom, seat of the Hungarian archbishopric, the visitors were shown the marvelous collection of books and paintings of the Middle Ages, among them being the oldest Hungarian altarpiece in existence, painted by the unknown "Master of Bat," and representing scenes from the life of St. Margaret and the dynasty of the Arpads. The Estergom collection is richer in works of the Italian masters of the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, and the Hungarian painters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries than almost any other in existence.

TRAMWAY AND BUS CO-ORDINATION URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—At the annual inspection of the municipal tramway undertaking held in Glasgow recently, the competition in passenger transport between tramway and bus was discussed. Lachlan Mackinnon, the tramway manager, expressed the view that the policy of the corporation should be directed to the establishment of a co-ordinated system of tramway and bus transport under the authority of the tramway department.

A statement recently submitted by the general manager of the department showed that, compared with the corresponding period of last year, the revenue derived from the halfpenny fare during the period from July 1 to Sept. 24 showed an increase of £8059, while each of the three higher fares (maximum 2d.) showed a decrease in drawings, amounting in all to £14,019.

WOMEN NAMED HEADS OF JUGOSLAV SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—In the latest list of appointments of heads of secondary schools, the Minister of Education has appointed two headmistresses, Miss Katarina Bogdanovitch at Nish, and Miss Leposava Smoljaka at Kragujevac. These are the first two headmistresses in Serbian secondary schools.

Thus the struggle for head ships which women have long been carrying on has been settled in their favor, and the victory is being welcomed enthusiastically in the women's teaching world.

Plea for Practical Education Is Made by Queenslander

State System Is Held to Neglect Needs of Artisan Majority

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queensland.—That the public education of Queensland is turning out too many clerks and not enough skilled artisans, was the assertion of J. D. Story, Public Service Commissioner in his recent report. Utilitarian pre-vocational training was a necessity, said Mr. Story, and for this reason he had recommended the establishment of rural schools and the introduction of school project schemes suitable for the training of the country boy and girl.

In the rural schools the boys were instructed in woodwork, leather work, and farm blacksmithing, and the girls were taught home cooking and dressmaking. He declared that the school time devoted to these subjects was better spent than in giving the boys and girls a smattering of Greek or Latin or a modern language.

"I was astonished to find," he said, "that the industrial and primary groups contained 68 per cent of our male breadwinners. These statistics make one wonder whether our post-primary education, as at present organized, does not cater too much for the few, and too little for the many. For the few, the academic secondary courses are doubtless very good; but what of the many? I cling to the opinion that the suitable training of the average boy for the average job cannot be disregarded."

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Art News and Comment

Modernist Art in New York

By RALPH PLINT

THERE is so much good contemporary painting in the galleries these days that it almost seems as if it were everyone's privilege to participate in the modernist renaissance that is on foot. The day of giants in art is passing; and, for the nonce, perhaps happily. Instead of a single name to conjure by we have today our dozens. Of course the first ten of the later Frenchmen have become the unquestioned leaders of the new movement in art, but their various derivatives in other countries are well-nigh legion. Taking down the academic barriers has let in an unprecedented mass of aspirants for honors, but this very removal of traditional requirements in the fine arts has brought about a stimulus that is proving to be of advantage all around.

Imagination and vision are being vigorously cultivated today where before only the survival of the studio-trained fittest was the order. This change of emphasis from the academic to the individualistic is in itself a liberator of vast enthusiasms, that were bottled up before. Today there is a measure of fun and freedom in art that makes the game almost anybody's and decidedly worth any amount of candle.

Henry Mattson, of the Woodstock group, is holding a one-man show of paintings at the Rehn Galleries. He sufficiently resembles his fellow Woodstockian, Henry McFee, in general tone and texture of painting, for the fact to be noticed, but beyond this he manages this close-textured, well-nurtured style in his own way. Mr. Mattson is an artist of wide distinction, sober, serious, and searching in his recording of whatever strikes his pictorial fancy. He handles with equal enthusiasm landscapes, still-life and portraiture, although it may be noted in passing that his landscape paintings are more inventive and daring than his other canvases. He fishes about for unusual effects of light and composition when composing glimpses of Woodstock countryside, and he is not averse to setting his scene well against the canvas, or picking out his point of pictorial vantage from some airy perch.

His portraiture is sedately achieved, but without any loss of interest either in the subject or in the process of the transcription. In his quiet determination to secure the essential qualities of the sitters, he assembles that Italian master, Lorenzo Lotto. He also gets Lotto's fine decorative disposition of parts, as in the portrait of a man with a delicate beard and in his own self-portrait, this latter canvas being a study wrought in modeling of the flesh and in its blonde tonality. Mr. Mattson also brings a note of poetical content to his painting, a note of even gentle rhapsody to his landscapes, with their sprightly accents of benignity and contrast of light and dark. A still-life of flowers and fruits is one of those lovingly dwelt-on pieces that painters of the McFee-Mattson school bring forth every now and then, pieces that have been nursed long and tenderly, that have been burnished and balanced until they take on a sort of inner glow akin to the artist's long sustained mood.

Alexander Archipenko, best known as a sculptor of modernist figures, is at the Anderson Galleries with a generous burst of artistic expression that includes painting and sculpture and the new "Archipentura." The show is voluminous and spreads through the commodious galleries in an eye-filling manner, although it must be said that this Russian-American artist comes out best in the department of sculpture. His canvases are broadly worked-out considerations of the nude for the most part, done with the turns and twists and elongations that

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have come to be regarded from his sculptural work as peculiarly Archipenko, but these canvases do not enjoy the distinction of fine craftsmanship as do his plastic works. They are, however, to be enjoyed as the work of a versatile artist in the enjoyment of a new and supplementary medium.

His many figures in the round, done in all sorts of styles and materials, are vigorous, but uneven. He reaches for effects that most often elude him, but he is never dull or diffuse in his work. His bust of Wilhelm Furtwängler, orchestral conductor, in action is a highly effective and interpretive portrait, but his widely photographed bust of Thornton Wilder has little to offer beyond what it shows of the man's general and obvious characteristics.

"Archipentura," the pièce de résistance of the show, is an ingenious device which the artist has been working at these past 15 years, to evoke the effect of what he terms "living painting." Within a large framework or cabinet, a series of small rollers operated by electricity, display a constantly changing painting or design that runs from the frankly abstract to the representational. It is a process that lets the artist retain his command of tone and texture, but at the same time enabling him to reach out for all manner of pictorial contrasts and amplifications of theme. Mr. Archipenko deals with his invention exhaustively in the catalogue, running into abstract terminology to prove, at least to his own satisfaction, that it is a form of painting superior to anything that has yet been evolved.

This is a matter best left out of the question for the moment, since it appears at first demonstration to be little else than a high-class novelty executed with intelligence and charm. Turned to commercial usages of public display, "Archipentura" would seem to have unlimited possibilities, but brought within the confines of the gallery or drawing room in place of less expansive form of painting, still in vogue it would appear a bit bullish for our china-shops. However, the modernist interior will doubtless find place for these animated paintings, and we may look forward to the Corbors of tomorrow giving us all the intimate changes of their dawns and dusks, and the Sargents-to-be

Everybody's Gallery

Embroidered Panels

NOW showing at Grace Horne's Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets, Boston, are embroidered panels by Laura Marquand Walker. While these panels are not made with the intention of producing something that looks like oil paintings, the colored silks are interlaced with an artist's feeling for the luminosity and vibrating interplay of hues that is characteristic of a knowing use of broken color in painting. The variety of texture of the threads and the delicacy of their shading make it possible in such a panel as "Pink and White Phlox" to place green upon green. In "Landscape and Roses" the pink blossoms have a background of lush, grassy fields, and purple mountains in the distance. In the "Delphinium" screen a harmony of green and silvery gray, with warm spots of red for the color of the scheme.

Also at the Grace Horne Galleries are water colors by James P. Saulnier. Mr. Saulnier has a clear feeling for silhouetted forms for the patterning of shadows, and for the characterizing quality of mood. "Through for the Night," with its fishermen rowing for shore in the dusk, is broadly washed in, yet fully realized. A study of a row of fishermen's nets drying on reels proves this painter's ability to observe closely the appearance of things, rather than their literal aspects. At the same galleries are to be seen etchings by Anne Goldsmith, Y. E. Soderberg, Morgan Dennis, Thomas Handforth, and Howard N. Cook. Mr. Cook's interpretations of the primitive life and the monumental aspects of nature in New Mexico have a note at once of dramatic power and suave execution.

Dartmouth College

A crowd which filled the large delivery hall of the new Baker Memorial Library at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., attended the opening of the exhibition, "Highlights of the American Art of Fifty Years," recently, T. C. Colt, a Dartmouth graduate in the class of 1926, of the Rehn Galleries, New York City, who

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Anti Davis-Chase Announces

TOMMY EVENING AT 8:15 KATE FRISKIN

PIANIST

Assisted by Stelway Marie Nichols, J. Langsdon, W. Valcenter

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Carnegie Institute International Show

—European Section

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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To the famed ones come more fame, and André Derain, French, a favorite of the Parisian art trade, takes the first award of \$1500 (an amount that can keep another artist going for two years in Paris, to Derain it will be helpful toward maintaining a new speed motor). He paints well, moving steadily onward in the central pathway of the French tradition, he is highly serious, a thinker in art, wanting the lighter touch. The picture of the award is unmistakably fine, although it must appeal to the trained eye. It is a portrayal called, "Still-life."

A young Barcelonian, Pedro Pruna, carries off the second prize. He has been in the sunshine of Montparnasse to his advantage, managing to retain some of his individuality. His remedial offering is also a "Still-life," a rather joyous expression of a floral combination with a somber background of gray clouds to subdue the ecstasy, somewhat. We are glad to see him recognized with honors, for he is a talent of which we will probably hear more with the years. Glenn O. Coleman of New York gets the third prize of \$500 for his simple and colorful, a feat in itself. His "Lake O'Hara," with its deep green waters preluding the vast tumbling of serried rock above, are handsomely achieved.

is acting as agent for the college, borrowed from the leading artists and collectors of the country canvases, sculptures, water colors, and a group of drawings, lithographs and etchings which represent all aspects of American painting in the last 50 years. Mr. Colt met several classes in art at Dartmouth last week and he has spent his afternoons at the exhibition, where students and faculty members interested in painting have talked with him.

Mahonri Young, arrived in Hanover, Friday. He put his time entirely at the disposal of Prof. Artemas Packard, chairman of the department of art, for conference work with students, informal gatherings with those interested in sculpture and painting. He is using Mr. Colt's exhibition as a basis for his lectures and informal conversations.

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Norwegian Art of Today

By FRANK RUTTER

London

IT is always rather exciting to make a new acquaintance in art, and the announcement that the autumn season was to be opened by a large-scale exhibition of Norwegian paintings gave a pleasant little thrill of expectation. Norway is a name to conjure with. It provokes a romantic mood, for it is not the Norseland of the Sagas, the land of the Vikings of yore that it calls to thought before any other association has time to intervene? This being so, one visits an exhibition of modern Norwegian art with a vague—and somewhat childish—desire to find traces of the antique Norse art in evidence somewhere or other; hoping, perhaps, that the same feeling for color, for bold and intricate design will inform these latter-day canvases.

Of course, one finds nothing of the sort. There cannot be said to be any distinctly sounding echo from the past alive in any of the 246 paintings that have been brought to London from Norway by the Anglo-Norse Society, yet there is plenty of color in most of them and sufficient to indicate that a vital interest in pictorial art is awake in Norway today. The only exhibit that harks back to Norway's fairy-tale past in treatment and theme is a large decorative composition called "The Cup of Oblivion," by Gerhard Munthe. The remainder of the paintings are definitely of their own epoch—namely, the past 50 years.

First impressions have a value of their own, especially when the matter to be considered is an exhibition of paintings. Indeed, in such a case, it is often only the first impression that has any importance at all! My judgment of these Scandinavian paintings will, therefore, be based on first impressions only, which should be all the more sharp and distinct owing to the fact that I was altogether unacquainted with the work of nearly all the artists concerned before visiting the exhibition.

The first thing the eye rests on upon entering the main gallery is an impressive portrait of Ibsen on the wall opposite. This proved to be

by Erik Werenskiold, one of the most famous Norwegian portraitists of the "nineties," and a leader of artistic opinion in Norway at that epoch. The artist has made a fine thing of this portrait of a great man, Ibsen in his advanced years had a superb appearance, with his crown of silvery hair, his square-cut white beard that left the firmly modeled chin uncovered but gave an added breadth to the noble "Victorian" face. Werenskiold has imbued the searching eyes with an expression of wisdom and benevolence, and by avoiding the portrayal of any detail in clothes or background has concentrated attention on the magnificent head and expressive hands; a notable piece of work, one which should rightly belong to some national portrait collection.

A group of paintings by Edvard Munch next claimed attention. This painter has a considerable reputation already in Munich, and his work shows the influence of the German expressionist school in consequence. He is a vigorous and original artist, and his personality should be a valuable asset in the formation of the nucleus of a national "school." Each of the two full-length portraits which are on view here indicate a grasp of the artist's personality, and this ability to make real people live on canvas still remains the most important ingredient of portrait painting, in spite of all the chatter about tone values, planes "significant form" and what-not. But Munch is a painter of "life" first and foremost. Another of his pictures, "Galloping Horses," shows a wildly active horse plunging through snow, straight at the spectator, with quite startling realism. Seldom has action been better indicated—or emotion—than in his poignant "Weeping Woman."

The work of Christian Krogh provides a strong contrast to that of his son Per Krogh. The older artist chose academic subjects and treated them realistically; his paintings, as often as not, "tell a story"; there is "The Struggle for Life," which shows children clamoring for food perched in famine time, and "The Bath Tub," which depicts a number

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London

IT is always rather exciting to make a new acquaintance in art, and the announcement that the autumn season was to be opened by a large-scale exhibition of Norwegian paintings gave a pleasant little thrill of expectation. Norway is a name to conjure with. It provokes a romantic mood, for it is not the Norseland of the Sagas, the land of the Vikings of yore that it calls to thought before any other association has time to intervene? This being so, one visits an exhibition of modern Norwegian art with a vague—and somewhat childish—desire to find traces of the antique Norse art in evidence somewhere or other; hoping, perhaps, that the same feeling for color, for bold and intricate design will inform these latter-day canvases.

Of course, one finds nothing of the sort. There cannot be said to be any distinctly sounding echo from the past alive in any of the 246 paintings that have been brought to London from Norway by the Anglo-Norse Society, yet there is plenty of color in most of them and sufficient to indicate that a vital interest in pictorial art is awake in Norway today. The only exhibit that harks back to Norway's fairy-tale past in treatment and theme is a large decorative composition called "The Cup of Oblivion," by Gerhard Munthe. The remainder of the paintings are definitely of their own epoch—namely, the past 50 years.

First impressions have a value of their own, especially when the matter to be considered is an exhibition of paintings. Indeed, in such a case, it is often only the first impression that has any importance at all! My judgment of these Scandinavian paintings will, therefore, be based on first impressions only, which should be all the more sharp and distinct owing to the fact that I was altogether unacquainted with the work of nearly all the artists concerned before visiting the exhibition.

The first thing the eye rests on upon entering the main gallery is an impressive portrait of Ibsen on the wall opposite. This proved to be

by Erik Werenskiold, one of the most famous Norwegian portraitists of the "nineties," and a leader of artistic opinion in Norway at that epoch. The artist has made a fine thing of this portrait of a great man, Ibsen in his advanced years had a superb appearance, with his crown of silvery hair, his square-cut white beard that left the firmly modeled chin uncovered but gave an added breadth to the noble "Victorian" face. Werenskiold has imbued the searching eyes with an expression of wisdom and benevolence, and by avoiding the portrayal of any detail in clothes or background has concentrated attention on the magnificent head and expressive hands; a notable piece of work, one which should rightly belong to some national portrait collection.

A group of paintings by Edvard Munch next claimed attention. This painter has a considerable reputation already in Munich, and his work shows the influence of the German expressionist school in consequence. He is a vigorous and original artist, and his personality should be a valuable asset in the formation of the nucleus of a national "school." Each of the two full-length portraits which are on view here indicate a grasp of the artist's personality, and this ability to make real people live on canvas still remains the most important ingredient of portrait painting, in spite of all the chatter about tone values, planes "significant form" and what-not. But Munch is a painter of "life" first and foremost. Another of his pictures

COPPERS ARE CONSPICUOUS IN TRADING

Movements in High-Priced Stocks Develop Irregularity

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Speculative sentiment turned decidedly bearish in today's stock market. Heavy selling for both accounts carried a long line of recent favorites down 1 to 5 points, with breaks of 8 to 15 points in a few of the high-priced specialties.

Coppers were a conspicuous exception to the general downward trend, at least six issues in that group moving to new high ground on buying influenced by reports of further stiffening in red metal prices.

A few specialties also showed independent strength. National Tea soaring 2 1/2 points to 100 1/2. There was nothing in the business news over the week-end to account for the change in speculative sentiment, as most of the trade and mercantile reports continued favorable in character. Several of the large commission houses were lightening of long commitments on the ground that the rapidity of the recent advance had weakened the technical position of the market and carried several issues beyond their intrinsic value.

Others regarded the national election, only two weeks away, as a factor to mark a turning point in the market, although no effort was made to associate the price movement with the outcome. Credit conditions were slightly more favorable. Call money renewed at 6 1/2 per cent, and dropped to 6, with a plentiful supply available. Time money was quoted at 7 per cent for nearby maturities, and 8 1/2 for longer dates.

Recent dissolution of plans in some of the motor and accessory shares also caused some uneasiness in speculative quarters, as indicating a lack of confidence in the future trend. Adams Express recorded an extreme decline of 15 points, and Radio, Montgomery Ward and John Manville sold 5 or more points. The future trend, Adams Express recorded an extreme decline of 15 points, and Radio, Montgomery Ward and John Manville sold 5 or more points. The future trend, Adams Express recorded an extreme decline of 15 points, and Radio, Montgomery Ward and John Manville sold 5 or more points.

The market closed irregular. Its ability to turn around and produce a rush of new buying which canceled many of the earlier losses, American Express, which fell last Saturday from 26 1/2 to 22 1/2, ran up to 26 1/2. Western Union jumped 1 1/2 points to 100 1/2. The most speculative issues, A. M. Myers climbed 16 points to 163. Both Keith-Albee and preferred sold at a peak price. Most products slumped 27 points to 145. Early last week it sold as high as 18 1/2. Sales approximated 4,000,000.

Foreign exchange advanced steadily, with sterling cables unchanged at \$4.85-15-32. The bond market was active today, prices assuming the upward trend in early trading. A wide variety of issues were in demand.

Coppers again were strong. Anaconda rose 1 1/2 points to 100 1/2. Keith Corporation First 5s, General Motors Acceptance 6s and International Cement First 5s among the many issues to improve. Gains in the railroad group were small, and there were some recessions, notably in Rock Island 4 1/2s A and Erie 5s.

The foreign list was irregular. Republic of Peru 6s were under pressure. Public offering was made today of \$1,000,000 North American Funding Corporation 5 1/2 per cent first mortgage collateral trust gold bonds.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York)

ar.44	.44 ¹ / ₈	.43 ³ / ₈	.44 ¹ / ₈	130
ay44 ³ / ₈	.44 ⁵ / ₈	.44 ⁵ / ₈	.44 ³ / ₈	140
Lard					
ct.				11.27	10
cc.	11.45	11.45	11.32	11.45	110
n.	11.82	11.85	11.77	11.85	60
					200

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES IN BOOM PERIOD

Output Shows Gain of 1 Per Cent—Prices Strong—Big Structural Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Though the volume of new orders for steel is not as heavy as during the first week of the month, the strength of other factors causes the steel industry still to be in a boom period.

Production is 1 per cent greater than a week ago, and several new large projects involving steel have come to light which will result in orders sooner or later, such as for instance as some revival of shipbuilding under the stimulus of the Jones-White Act, or now being eight new boats under the inquiry stage involving 40,000 tons of steel plates.

Steel prices are as strong as at any time in the last several years, and still higher prices are under contemplation for the first quarter of next year. Shipments are exceedingly heavy. There are practically no cancellations of contracts nor deferment of shipments.

For the first time in years the steel producers along the Atlantic seaboard are more active than those in the middle West. The average rate of operations in eastern districts is 90 per cent compared with 85 per cent for the Chicago district.

Plate Makers Active

Another interesting comparison is that of the steel plate makers in eastern Pennsylvania. Earlier in the year when the general steel rate was 80 per cent of capacity these plate makers were at 50 per cent. Now they are quoted at 90 per cent, due to the many orders received for river barges, oil tanks and oil pipe lines and railroad locomotives and cars.

A third interesting correlation relative to line-up of production is that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is working at a higher rate than the U. S. Steel Corporation, or as 90 per cent, compared with 87 per cent. The general average for the industry is now 88 per cent.

To assure a record production for the year, the monthly output over the last three months needs to be only 3,000,000 tons each, while the production in September was well over 4,000,000 tons and October output should be even higher. The previous record was in 1926.

Prices obtained on fourth quarter orders are invariably higher than during third quarter. Pig iron prices are \$1 to \$1.50 a ton higher; semi-finished steel is \$1 a ton higher and finished steel is \$1 or \$2 a ton better. Pig iron prices at Chicago and Detroit have just been marked up 50c a ton to \$19 and eastern production districts may follow this lead.

Heavy Structural Demand

Few new inquiries have appeared during the week, though there are many thousands tons being worked upon from past inquiries. One authority states that the Pennsylvania may finally order as much as 372,000 tons, which would be the largest amount ever ordered by one carrier in a single year. Locomotive inquiry is light again, and few new inquiries have appeared for freight cars.

The great expansion in the use of structural steel over the last few years are shown strikingly by statistics for the Chicago district. Structural steel ordered during the last three months to Oct. 1 have been 32 per cent in excess of the volume of the preceding 10 years.

There are 13 new projects involving 10,000 tons or more each of structural, three inquiries being for as many new cars of New York City, Pennsylvania, and Chicago. The second largest inquiry is for 10,000 tons for hangers at Akron, O. This is another striking example of the important part which aircraft is playing in steel consumption.

Awards of fabricated structural steel week before last were 20,000 tons, compared with 74,000 tons for the corresponding week of last year, though this was an off year, due to the fact for the year to date are in excess of last year to date.

Thin Plate Output Lower

The plate production is declining rapidly, since the steel industry is virtually over. Mills are working at 80 to 100 per cent of capacity, compared with 90 to 100 per cent during the first half of the year.

It is probable that the base price of \$5.25 a box of 100 pounds will be unchanged, with the price altered to one-half of 1 per cent, the same change which applied to steel sheets Oct. 1.

The iron and steel industry in the East report the volume of sales as better this month than for September. Structural steel in specialty good demand, and the number of sales is larger, as are the tonnages per order.

The most active description of pig iron is basic, which has advanced 75c a ton in eastern Pennsylvania. The Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa., maker of the steel, has advanced 75c a ton for 20,000 tons, and two sales involving 50,000 tons altogether were made recently. The Mystic Iron Works, near Boston, has shortly changed to the manufacture of basic iron instead of foundry over a two month run.

Iron makers are usually asking 50c a ton higher for first quarter deliveries, yet the first quarter buying contracts in New England which are related to the stove makers and machine tool builders are widely recognized.

Copper Price Firmer

Copper has been in the lead among the non-ferrous metals during the week. Sales were made on an increasing scale throughout the week, with Saturday prices were virtually 1/4c a pound higher at 15 1/4c, delivered to the Connecticut Valley. As a matter of fact the price situation is a bit confused at the end of the week, but will probably be clearer today, by which time the 15 1/4c figure should be widely recognized.

During the week the producers sold out their December production and at the same time were not yet ready to sell into next year. Sales of copper last week were over 100,000 pounds, and the week compared well with the other active weeks of the year. Export sales averaged 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds daily.

Tin also showed much strength on light buying. By the end of the week prices on spot tin had reached 10 1/2c a pound, a net gain for the week of 1/4c.

SALT LAKE CITY

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
12000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50

Keynote: Steel 13.50 30 30

PENNSYLVANIA EARNINGS

A gain of \$5.5 per cent in the surplus balance available for retirement and common dividends is reported by the Pennsylvania Steel Corporation for the month ended Sept. 30, 1928, compared with \$2,217,500 for the same month last year. While net income, totaling \$212,607, made a gain of 23.2 per cent.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended Oct. 20, 1928

CHICAGO					CLEVELAND					SAN FRANCISCO					ST. LOUIS				
Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
23000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	40000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
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10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50
10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50	10000 Steel Co. 13.50	13.50	13.37 1/2	13.50	13.50

NO MONEY—yet there was plenty of insurance

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NEW YORK CURE MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate	7 1/2%
Commercial paper	7 1/2%
Customers' loans	7 1/2%
Collateral loans	7 1/2%
Year notes	7 1/2%
Time loans	7 1/2%
Four to six months	7 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	20 1/2c
Bar silver in London	57 1/2d
Bar gold in London	105 1/2

Cleaning House Figures

Exchanges	Today	Previous
Admission	24,000,000	24,000,000
Year ago today	10,000,000	10,000,000
Balances	31,000,000	31,000,000
Year ago today	31,000,000	31,000,000
F. R. Bank credit	32,575,555	105,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4 1/2%
60 days	4 1/2%
90 days	4 1/2%
120 days	4 1/2%
180 days	4 1/2%
240 days	4 1/2%
360 days	4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
Argentina	100 = 12.00
Brazil	100 = 12.00
Canada	100 = 12.00
France	100 = 12.00
Germany	100 = 12.00
Italy	100 = 12.00
Japan	100 = 12.00
Spain	100 = 12.00
Sweden	100 = 12.00
Switzerland	100 = 12.00
U.S.	100 = 12.00

END OF PROSPERITY NOT IN SIGHT, SAYS ECONOMIC SERVICE

The Harvard Economic Society, discussing credit expansion and Federal Reserve policy, says: "The conclusion that much slack still exists in the credit situation and that banking resources are sufficiently large to support further expansion of credit is a conclusion that is not yet in sight. However, the occurrence of periods of considerable readjustment (intermediate movements), similar to the recovery of 1922 is not yet in sight. In other words, the end of the prosperity phase of the long business cycle which began with the business recovery of 1922 is not yet in sight, so long as there is still room for considerable credit expansion, the periods of readjustment and business contraction will prove temporary and will be followed by renewed expansion of business activity."

JOHN MANVILLE PROFIT

John Manville Corporation's net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 is equal to the net profit for the same quarter of 1927. The company's earnings are based on 750,000 shares of common stock, compared with 813,364 shares in the quarter ended March 31, 1928. Net profit for the first nine months of 1928 totaled \$1,095,555, after the above charge, equal to \$1.45 a share on the common stock.

WESTERN ELECTRIC SALES

Sales of Western Electric Company for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1928, totaled \$1,095,555, compared with \$1,095,555 in the similar period of 1927, an increase of \$13,370,000.

BANK OF ITALY

Price of 12 1/2c a share for Banca Commerciale Italiana is underwritten in Milan. The stock is being offered at 118 1/2c, which is 1/2c above the bid price. The bank's stock is expected shortly.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Spring Tides
The tide-rising force exerted by the
moon is three times greater than that
of the sun. When the sun and
moon are in conjunction or opposi-
tion (during the second and fourth
quarters of the moon) their combined
action produces a tide greater than
the usual high tide and it is known
as a "spring" tide. During the first
and third quarters, however, the sun's
attraction counteracts that of the
moon, causing a less high tide than
usual; this is known as a "neap"
tide.

Detroit Free Press: There is
hope, after all, that this country
is learning something. A paper
manufacturing concern in Wis-
consin is preparing to plant
50,000 trees.

Edison and Filibustering
The first patent for which Thomas
A. Edison applied was his only non-
commercial and unsuccessful inven-
tion. It was an "electrographic vote
recorder," designed to permit a vote
to be taken in less than two
minutes. It was rejected be-
cause it would prevent "filibuster-
ing," which is considered an im-
portant weapon in the hands of a
minority.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: One
intriguing thought about tele-
vision is that if the face is the
type that does not screen well,
you can explain that the ma-
chine was out of order.

Silk Imports
In 1927 the United States imported
from Japan approximately 62,000,000
pounds of silk, valued at \$334,000,000,
and from China, over 10,000,000
pounds valued at about \$50,000,000.
The total importations of both raw
and manufactured silk amounted, in
value, to \$412,000,000.

Detroit Free Press: Now that
gear shifting is to be made easy,
perhaps the automotive engi-
neer will devise a silencer for
brakes.

Temperance and Thrift
The resources of one of the build-
ing and loan associations in Kansas
City increased from \$18,024,121 in
August, 1921 (the year following the
putting into effect of the Eighteenth
Amendment), to \$54,406,681 in Feb-
ruary, 1928.

Los Angeles Times: What's
the use? If you can afford all
the labor-saving household de-
vices, why not hire a maid and hire
somebody to do the work.

Largest Tortoise
A tortoise three feet six inches
long and weighing about 300 pounds,
a recent arrival at the London Zoo,
is believed to be the world's largest.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are
Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. Who has been called "the most useful American"?—Editorial Page
2. What did Lord Shaftesbury consider the most powerful thing in the world?—Thought for Today
3. What three famous orators failed to win the Presidency?—News Section
4. What is the annual drink bill of Quebec under Government control?—Prohibition Series
5. For what does the common citizen often pay without realizing it?—Odds and Ends
6. How does Secretary Mellon define economy?—Editorial
7. What is the root meaning of "indorse"?—Word a Day
8. What commercial institution has become an intermediary between the artist and the public?—Antiques and Interior Decoration
9. What great dramatist made use of "topical hits" in his early work?—Home Forum
10. What is one of the outstanding characteristics of the French people?—World's Great Capitals

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Variance
Although we most frequently hear
this word preceded by the preposi-
tion "at," indicating a state of dif-
ference, often of disagreement, this is
not the primary or only use of the
word. Its original and still legiti-
mate meaning is the act of varying
or deviating. One may, for instance,
speak of a "variance of plans," as
well as a "variance of plans." In the
former case the change is probably
due to a condition or a modification
of circumstances; in the latter to a
definite alteration of form, or state
or quality.

It is taken directly from the old
French *variance*, and this from the
Latin *varius*, various. Although from
the same Latin source, it must not
be confused with the plural of
"variant," which means a difference
within a limited class, as "variants
of the same word."

Be careful to give the first syllable,
which is accented, the long a as in
ate, va-ri-ance. Sound it as in fill,
second a as in account.

"There was, for a while, a variance
in their views."

*Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed*

What They Say

Dr. Hugh K. Walker: "What folly,
amounting to an absurdity, to ask
churchmen and ministers of the Gos-
pel to keep silent now on the moral
issue which they originated and pro-
tected and propagated, merely be-
cause it has been taken up as a polit-
ical issue by the two great contend-
ing parties!"

Charles M. Sheldon: "Wars will
cease, evil will shrink away, race
hate melt into brotherhood, fear will
be driven out by love, and welfare
take the place of warfare in the
daily struggle, and personal satisfac-
tion will be a daily habit when
spiritual power is recognized and
practiced by all of us."

Mary Roberts Rinehart: "Lloyd
George once said that America was
the only nation which had won any-
thing by the war—and what we had
won was prohibition."

The Rev. Samuel D. Price: "There
is a reciprocal relationship between
our giving and the blessings which
will come to us."

*Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Candidates and Immigration

IN VIEW of statements which both presidential candidates have made on the subject of immigration, it might be well to consider the exact situation as it is today in the United States. There are approximately 8,000,000 unnaturalized aliens now in the country, Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration, estimates, so that if their wives and children were permitted to enter without quota restrictions it would virtually throw down the bars to unrestricted immigration. Humanitarian pleas have their place in discussions of the existing law, and doubtless many hardships arising from present provisions of the quota act might be alleviated, but it is only fair to consider where a policy of uniting all "separated families" would lead. Governor Smith has said that he favors removing provisions which separate families. To do this would undoubtedly mean a rush of admissions in excess of the quota law. Mr. Hoover put the matter somewhat differently. He said he would reunite separated families, but only within the limitations of the quota law. The difference in the statements is obvious.

In his acceptance speech, Governor Smith declared emphatically that he adhered to his party's support of the restrictive immigration law. He went on, however, in the very same sentence, to voice opposition to "restriction based upon the figures of immigration population contained in a census thirty-eight years old."

It is apparent that Governor Smith would base the quota restrictions on the last general census of 1920, instead of the 1890 census, as used at present. On the face of it, this change might seem slight. Actually it would increase the maximum number of quota aliens from 164,667 to 241,426, or 47 per cent. According to Mr. Hull, it would decrease the number of immigrants coming from northwestern Europe from countries racially akin to the basic American stock by 22 per cent, and would increase immigration from southern and eastern Europe from 20,423 to 123,667, or a net increase of 108,444, which is 931 per cent. Some quotas would be changed as much as 2600 per cent by the proposed plan.

Those who uphold immigration restriction would certainly strenuously oppose the adoption of the 1920 census basis. In view of the apparent discrepancy between the two parts of Governor Smith's single sentence on immigration, it becomes a question whether he does, or does not, support his party's stand in favor of restriction. The answer seems to be contained in an address made by the Governor on March 17, 1923 (St. Patrick's Day), before the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the Astor Hotel, New York. At that time he said, in part:

I desire to say something about restriction on immigration, because I feel so strongly against it. And I wish to say something about too severe a literacy test for citizenship, because I am against that, too. . . . Supposing our present immigration laws had been in force seventy or seventy-five years ago, where would we be at?

Europe and the United States

THERE are presumably some people who still, in defiance of the facts, consider that the duty of the United States is to remain aloof from world problems. They are concerned with the prospect of being entangled in European affairs. Their protestation might have seemed well founded a comparatively few years ago, but today they are hopelessly outmoded.

An international journal, Pax, which is published in Europe, recently wrote with complete truth: "The American factor in every domain of world politics manifests itself more and more considerably. It would be vain to seek to escape from it. It is encountered everywhere, and sometimes where one would wish to avoid it. The United States occupies all the avenues of politics." In the war, the coming of soldiers from the United States to Europe was decisive. In peace, the advent of American diplomats to Europe may equally be decisive. In the making of the Versailles Treaty, the United States played a predominant part. In the framing of the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact of Paris, the United States was one of the leaders.

This would be enough to convince the ordinary person that the time has passed when one can gravely debate whether the United States shall intervene in European problems. The United States has intervened and cannot but continue to intervene. It has responsibilities as well as rights which it must shoulder. Its finance and its diplomacy are deeply engaged. They can be employed for this or that purpose, but employed they must be.

But at the present moment other problems, as important as those which have hitherto occupied the attention of the United States, are becoming acute. Whatever may be thought of the contention that the evacuation of Rhineland is contingent on a final settlement of reparations and war debts, it is clear that such final settlement would facilitate a return to a normal state of affairs on the Continent of Europe. It is equally clear that the United States will be compelled to share in the search for solutions. American views are known, and they may or they may not be subject to change. That is a matter which may be decided later. The im-

mediate point is that the United States must be prepared to join in whatever international discussions may be necessary.

Perhaps it is chiefly in the problem of disarmament that the United States is destined to demonstrate its relatively new strength as a factor in international affairs. One of the stumblingblocks in the way of disarmament is the absence of an agreement among the naval powers. That again is a question which is too vast to be treated incidentally, but it is well to point out, after the failure of the Franco-British attempt to effect a compromise acceptable to Washington, that it is more than ever incumbent on the United States to take the lead in the vital debates which must now open. If an accord cannot be reached, it is probable that the League of Nations will be obliged to postpone the meeting of the Disarmament Conference, and, with various nations ready to take advantage of a check, the consequences would be far-reaching.

There are diplomatic observers who do not hesitate to declare that the abstention of the United States would denote the breakdown of the efforts to restrict armaments, and they describe such a breakdown as disastrous. Doubtless this is an exaggeration, but it would indeed be regrettable if another race in armaments were to be entered upon. The simple conclusion is that the United States must not and cannot shirk its responsibilities. It is pledged to forward the cause of peace by every means in its power, and its responsible statesmen are bound to apply themselves, more than heretofore, to the grave problems which are not only external (as they are commonly called) but internal, inasmuch as they touch the conscience of every citizen. To maintain that the United States has nothing to do with these matters, or that they affect it only remotely, is obviously foolish. The United States must have a well-considered and clear world policy.

Does Democracy Make for Peace?

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, lately Governor-General in Palestine, has come forward to dispute the opinion expressed with characteristic forcefulness by the Rev. William Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, that the system of democracy does not make for peace.

Dean Inge's pronouncement was in a sermon he preached before the League of Nations at Geneva in September, wherein he said in part:

The notion that wars are made only by kings and emperors, and that to make the world safe for democracy is to make it safe for peace, is utterly untrue and extremely dangerous. . . . Nations go mad, and make scapegoats of their rulers. My study of modern history convinces me that in bellicosity and injustice to weaker nations there is not a pin to choose between monarchies and republics.

Sir Herbert Samuel in an equally emphatic statement, published in the London Nation and Athenaeum, declares this is wholly wrong. Responsibility for the Great War, he says, rested with autocracies, not with democracies. "Is there anyone who doubts," he asks, "that if Tsar and Kaiser were re-established the security of Europe would be lessened?" The modern history of the Balkan States, he allows, might be quoted as an exception in support of Dean Inge's contention, but he regards this as being under such special circumstances as to afford no basis whatever for generalization. "There is in democracies," he says, without qualification, "a wholesome reluctance to military adventures." This, he holds, is likely to be intensified by the establishment of woman suffrage. "The recent outburst of popular opinion in the United States which checked and apparently killed the movement for a vast naval expansion," he affirms, "was very largely an expression of women's views."

The dispute between Sir Herbert Samuel and Dean Inge goes deep. It might seem that if the Dean were right it would be necessary to recast the entire theory upon which the advance of human liberty has been based ever since the French Revolution. With the example before our eyes of the autocracies which have displaced democracies since the Great War, alike in Italy, Spain, Poland, and Russia, it might be thought that great sections of the world were moving definitely backward.

There is, however, another and a more reasonable conclusion. This is because it is possible to admit, with Dean Inge, that democracies have been very far from uniformly instruments of peace, and yet to agree with Sir Herbert Samuel that the same applies with even greater force in the case of all other systems of government that are known. Peace, in fact, resides in men's hearts and not in their methods of organization. Democracy may not always be productive of either peace or liberty, but the United States has learned by two centuries of, on the whole, happy experience that these consummations are attainable under it, even though notable—if not relatively lasting—failures have also occurred. Recognizing this truth, it becomes possible to see that while democracy, broad-based upon the will of a people resolved for peace, may run less risk of becoming involved in war than any system dependent upon the narrower outlook of autocracy, nevertheless it is the attitude of the nation itself, rather than anything else, that counts. Dean Inge and Sir Herbert Samuel are thus both partly right.

Two Kinds of Prohibition

UNITED STATES customs authorities recently seized at the Port of New York a single lot of smuggled opium valued at more than \$1,000,000, which had been concealed on a steamship returned from Chinese ports. Similar seizures of varying quantities of that drug are frequently reported from other Atlantic and Pacific coast cities, and despite all efforts of the federal agents charged with enforcement of the law, the illegal traffic in this and other narcotic drugs continues.

Curiously enough, there was no outcry on the part of those self-constituted guardians of personal liberty who have been giving aid and comfort to the smugglers of intoxicating liquors by their insistence upon the immorality of the national prohibition law, as a violation of private rights to drink alcoholic beverages. No Association Opposed to Prohibition of Narcotics came forward to plead the cause of the consumers of

the seized drug. No eminent university presidents have taken occasion solemnly to warn the Nation that the crime of smuggling was promoted by the prohibition of opium and its derivatives. In short, the occurrence was regarded as another sordid attempt to make money by violating the law of the land.

The laws prohibiting the importation of opium and other deleterious drugs have been on the statute books for many years. Vigilant watch is kept at all seaports, and many smugglers have been arrested and sent to federal prisons, yet the unlawful traffic continues. Has the fact that the antinarcotic law is not fully enforced led to a public demand for its modification or repeal? Has any candidate for public office sought to gain votes by declaring that the law cannot be enforced, in the meantime favoring some form of government manufacture and sale of the forbidden substance?

If there has been any development of public sentiment against the narcotic prohibition law on the ground that it has not wholly succeeded in stopping importations, it is not manifest to the most careful observer. This law has been in effect far longer than the Volstead Act, yet no one whose opinions are worthy of notice comes forward to demand its repeal with the plea that it promotes smuggling, "bootlegging" and disrespect for law. Why this difference between the two prohibitory laws?

Manitoba's Radio Problem

THERE is only one radiocasting station in the Province of Manitoba. It is publicly owned, controlled and operated, the property of the Provincial Government. It is a comparatively small station, described as inadequate to meet the growing requirements of Manitoba's radio public. The Provincial Administration has made provision to improve the radiocasting service by doubling the power of the station at Winnipeg, but there is an obstacle in the way. The more powerful station may interfere with the radiocasting service of an American station on the same wavelength across the international boundary line. Thus a situation is developing which may become of interest to an audience far beyond the radio realm of the Province of Manitoba.

United States radio authorities at Washington are reported to be unwilling to concede another exclusive wavelength to Canada. The United States Federal Radio Commission, it is charged, is endeavoring to limit Canada's share of exclusive channels for radiocasting to something like Canada's present proportion of population in North America. Canada is asked to be satisfied with only six exclusive wavelengths, thus leaving about seventy-seven to the United States, while a certain number would be shared by Canadian and United States stations. Obviously the Dominion does not feel justified in accepting this unequal division. It is quite inadequate for Canada's reasonable radiocasting needs, as the present situation in Manitoba would illustrate.

There is no treaty between Canada and the United States at present regulating the allotment of radio wavelengths. The Dominion authorities have so far refrained from issuing licenses to radio stations in Canada to operate on other wavelengths, in the hope that a satisfactory agreement may be made with the Washington authorities to avoid confusion. While hundreds of radiocasting stations were opening up across the United States, Canada followed the conservative policy of restricting licenses; but the Dominion authorities have made it clear that they cannot agree to permanent limitation of only six exclusive wavelengths. The Province of Manitoba is asking for one clear channel for the one provincial station. There are nine provinces in Canada. At the very least, the Dominion will be expected to have wavelengths available to satisfy the probable requirements of the provinces, as in the present case of Manitoba.

Purchasing Public Health

ALTHOUGH many lay individuals have long rebelled against what they have felt was unduly lavish expenditure of public moneys for so-called public health measures, it is not often that a mouthpiece of the medical profession is found emphatically championing their views. Recently, however, an outspoken article in the Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association comes to the support of those who have believed that too much of the people's money is wasted in such activities. "There certainly is a limit," says this journal, "to the amount of public health one man or agency can purchase for another man or group of men."

The article was published as a comment upon the activities of certain health authorities in Cattaraugus County, New York, activities which were so all-embracing that they aroused comment even in regions far removed from the field of their operation. The article quoted states further that physicians are finding it necessary to protest actively against the policies of certain of the public health agencies. It adds:

We are prone to forget that the prevention of an overwhelming majority of diseases today is within the power of the individual and that the power of the state or public health agency to deal with many of the factors which enter into the production of disease is limited. It necessarily follows that improvement in the public health situation will be in proportion to individual effort and ability rather than in proportion to the money expended or the number of workers engaged in public health activities.

Editorial Notes

The argument that "self-control rather than prohibition will rid the world of intemperance" naturally raises the question, May not self-control be practiced just as well under prohibition as under licensed liquor?

Henry Ford, selling a \$280,000 road to Massachusetts for one dollar, doubtless realizes that the best trade is the one that profits the most people.

Hardware men of the United States report increasing business in the agricultural districts, but say nothing about the demand for bolts.

Digging potatoes can be just a task of getting them out of the ground, or it can be a zestful desire to see how many each hill will give forth.

What Is the Aim and Tendency of Caricature?

A COMING presidential election invariably produces caricatures aplenty. The art of caricature, or, in other words, the art of ridicule, is almost universally popular; since to laugh at the weaknesses of others is looked upon by many as tending by force of comparison to elevate themselves. Hogarth, the great English art satirist, was the exponent of one of the two branches into which caricature art has ever been divisible. His attacks were upon systems and customs rather than individuals. The advantage of this is that it is art enduring for all time. Hogarth was in that respect like Shakespeare.

Nast was probably the best known of all caricaturists the United States has produced; zoology, it may be remembered, was his forte.

The region of politics has ever been a fruitful source of inspiration to the caricaturist; and very properly so, for in a land which boasts of freedom of political belief such fun-making can be no offense to any reasonable human being. But designs of a political class have as a rule tended more toward personality than generalization. There are, perhaps, few men of great eminence who are not distinguished by marked physiognomical characteristics, and, as one can see by referring back to the pages of such publications as Leslie's, all men of Nast's day suffered severely at the hands of their delineators. Every act of importance making up the sum total of their public careers has been handed down in personal delineations in which exaggeration has been carried to the point of grotesqueness.

As upon the modern stage it appears necessary to exaggerate in order to heighten effect, so it may be requisite in pictorial art to increase personal peculiarities so that the impression upon the spectator may be strengthened. But this is rather a distressing necessity in order to eke out the weakness of the art itself.

Apart from this, politics is a great element of present-day social activity, and political caricature has doubtless resulted in turning attention upon a subject which will, under any circumstances, become a motive for individual judgment. Ridicule is a powerful motive power in influencing the acts of men, and there can scarcely be much doubt that the well-directed shafts of satire of which comic pages have been sponsors, had their influence upon even great political movements.

Still, political caricature has, as a rule, been more personal than general in character, and probably for the reason that it is easier to ridicule fundamental beliefs through individuals than in a less obvious manner. Look how Napoleon was caricatured! His ambition, his arbitrary laws, all his distinctive aims and tendencies, were brought home to the French people in caricatures. Some today can no doubt recall having seen the inimitable designs by Cruikshank in which "Bony" and his acts were made apparent. And not less startling was the bitter pictorial satire with which the Corsican's ambition inspired the genius of a Wierzbicki.

But all this class of caricature, being personal in character, while it may strengthen impression, offends the canons of good taste.

And now to look at another view of the subject. Many talented caricaturists of the United States and Great Britain are representative exponents of what may be termed impersonal caricature art. With marked fecundity of imagination and a charmingly facile pencil these

men have appeared to be wholly without malice. Their designs have been as witty as truthful and have left behind record of the follies of their day, told gracefully and with a keen sense of humor. There was John Leech of England who did Douglas Gerald's "Mrs. Caudie's Curtain Lectures," so familiar in the last century.

One of the peculiar characteristics of caricature is the suitability of the art to the country from which it emanates. Sense of humor, one would almost imagine, is universal. Some think that the United States lacks that sense, and it is beyond all question that what is regarded as comic in France and Germany raises no responsive feeling in America. Difference of language, habits, and social manners hardly account for or explain this. Even those in the United States possessing a perfect mastery of the language and customs of the people fail to see much humor in the comic publications of Germany, for example, while the illustrations of French humorous journals constantly strike Americans as being far-fetched, exaggerated, and too often, not refined. No—if indeed, sense of humor be universal, then it is controlled and influenced by the physiological conditions governing mankind that it has no universal form of expression as in the art of literature, wherein the thoughts of a man like Shakespeare are recognized the world over.

Speaking broadly, the art of caricature must act either as a scourge or a blessing. The art itself has acquired formidable dimensions in many countries, and it is not too much to say that the most popular method of bringing home to the people any great movement in political or social life is through the medium of pictorial burlesque. And as the agency is potent, so is the art involved therein, perhaps most of all others, subject to degradation. Not only when it descends to the region of personality, but when it is made the medium of impurity or of untruth, is its power for mischief made apparent. That there are but too many examples of human invention of this class in journals openly sold and approved, there is more than sufficient evidence to prove. Curiously enough, the press censorship which finds such favor in many European countries, while it exercises strict discipline in cases of political pictorial art, allows a blame-worthy latitude in offenses affecting the people's moral welfare. The laws of the United States are stricter in this respect.

It is not likely that the art of caricature will ever produce many such men as Hogarth and Nast again. However, the follies and weaknesses of the country will always be further heightened by the satirist's pencil. It is true that there has been no Nast since his time. Only the merest semblance of Elijah's mantle has fallen upon his followers. That there has been a succession of talent in this art has been abundantly proved, and there is every reason to suppose that in the future vacant places will be taken by other artists of like jovial instincts.

It is both unnecessary and unpleasant to indulge in pessimistic views, so it may well be hoped that these humorists of the future will not in talent be unworthy of those who have preceded them, and that they will ever remember that their mission is not only to amuse, but to render less probable by their shafts of satire those human follies of which mankind has but little reason to feel proud. If this fact be ever held in thought and acted upon, the work of the caricaturist will continue to occupy the niche it has hitherto worthily filled in the structure of art.

J. A. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ONE of the most interesting archaeological finds made during the summer months is the accidental discovery of several silver objects in a field near Marengo, a village in north Italy, which are said to date back to the second or third century of the Christian era. Among these objects, which are unfortunately in a bad state of preservation, are a bust of a man, a breastplate of a horse and two bands, which are decorated respectively with figures and with a design representing ears of corn. The bands look as if they had been removed from a votive chariot. The figures represent Minerva, Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, Diana, Mars, Mercury, Venus, the Dioscuri and the Three Graces. The workmanship discloses an imitation of classic types by an artist whose technique foreshadows the period of barbaric decadence. The silver bust, which is fifty-five centimeters high, represents a man with a full face, curly hair and a beard; the features are very like those of the Emperor Septimius Severus. The breastplate of a horse is decorated with flowers, acanthus leaves, and a figure of a woman, probably a Menad of the traditional type. Experts conjecture that the treasure now unearthed was buried in the ground in order to prevent its falling into the hands of vandals during one of the barbaric invasions.

The action of the Ministerial Commission appointed to investigate the condition of the Leaning Tower of Pisa in enlisting the help of an English firm of engineers, has provoked a protest from the Fascist Syndicate of Engineers of the Province of Pisa. The syndicate is apprehensive of the possibility of there being intrusted to the English firm not only the experiments connected with the condition of the soil, but also the actual work of consolidation of the tower. This would, to quote the syndicate's words, "constitute an undesired humiliation for Italian engineers and architects and a moral and material damage to the national industry." The resolution, which is signed by all the directors of the syndicate, urges the commission to arrange that all the operations involved in the consolidation be given to Italian firms working with Italian technical experts and directors. This is necessary, it is stated, not so much in the private interests of Italian engineers and builders, but in order to save national self-respect and decorum. It is understood that the English engineers have already arrived at Pisa and have with them all the machinery and materials required for the immediate commencement of the operations.

The festival of Piedigrotta at Naples has again come and gone. Although it has lost much of its former gayety, the Piedigrotta festival still remains the most important traditional celebration in Italy, and certainly beats the other musical festivities of the world, at least as far as noise is concerned. Its existence is said to date back to the year 1000, and its origin arose from the yearly procession made by the Neapolitan sailors to the shrine of the Madonna at the Grotto, in the course of which they sang religious hymns. How these hymns have been replaced by the songs heard today, which get so much notoriety all over the world, is not clear. Piedigrotta Week, indeed, no longer retains its former religious character; it is rather a carnival week, in which noises and songs prevail, and which affords young and old Neapolitan composers an opportunity to prove their musical talents. Hundreds of new songs are sung for the first time to the accompaniment of guitars and mandolins, and the sound of rattles and clappers, mouth organs and whistles. This year's production has been considered exceptionally good, and the principal songs are now sung in the leading concert halls of all the Italian cities.

A remarkable pageant was recently held in the Piazza of Saint Mark at Venice in the presence of several thousand people who filled every available place of the spacious square. Representatives from every province of Italy, from the Brenner to Sicily and to the islands, walked in a procession in their elaborate traditional dresses, each group being headed by the ancient standard of its commune, and the display was a striking exhibition of Italian costumes, dating from the thirteenth to the eighteenth

century. The main interest, however, was centered in the costumes of the inhabitants of small villages. As the procession marched, folk songs and characteristic dances were sung and performed, exciting the greatest interest among the spectators. The people of Marostica, for instance, executed a game of chess with living figures in fourteenth-century costume, on foot and on horseback; Siena sent representatives who performed a few scenes from the famous Palio; Piana del Greco sent Albanian costumes; Sardinia contributed a characteristic wedding ceremony; the tiny Republic of San Marino was also present with its men in medieval costumes, the representatives of the big cities wore impressive robes which greatly contrasted with the simple garments of the folks from the Upper Adige and from Sicily. The spectacle was so successful that it was repeated on two successive Sundays.

An important circular has been issued by the Ministry of Public Instruction to the elementary school managers. Through the initiative of this ministry, it says, and with the full approval of the head of the Government, the manager-general of the state schools will shortly publish the "Canzoniere Nazionale," a collection of religious and patriotic pieces, with musical notations for the use of the pupils of the elementary schools. For some time past it has been evident that teachers and pupils ought to be provided with a selection of songs chosen with the most strict artistic rigor and with perfect adaptation of the means to the end. Such a work offered many difficulties, both technical and practical, but it has been brought to a successful conclusion. The patriotic songs, arranged in chronological order, have been chosen from among those consecrated by tradition as the genuine expression of the popular thought from the earliest days to the present time.

The Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin, one of the most influential and best edited newspapers of Italy, has just celebrated the eightieth anniversary of its existence. To commemorate the event the paper has published, in book form, a collection of leading articles which appeared in that paper during this long period and which are illustrative of the effort of the various Italian states to form a united nation under the House of Savoy. In these articles, indeed, one reads the whole history of Italy from 1848 to the present day. By a curious coincidence the emblem of the lieto's rods, which the Fascists later adopted as their emblem, appeared under the heading of the first issue of the Gazzetta on June 16, 1848. Since then the policy of the paper has remained practically the same, and just as the Gazzetta supported the first Government of united Italy in their struggle for complete independence, so it backed the Fascist movement in the so-called "Fourth War of Independence," which culminated in the formation of the Fascist Administration.

There is a revival of ancient traditions and old customs all over Italy. In Florence the other day a picturesque football match was played in the Piazza Tasso, the players of the two teams wearing fifteenth century costumes. Before the game began, a procession was formed which, starting from Palazzo Vecchio, and passing through the principal streets of the city, accompanied the players to the Piazza. Trumpeters, halberdiers, standard bearers, and a captain of the people on horseback, all wearing costumes of the period, marched in the procession, and when the game was over, the players were taken back to the town hall in a similar procession.

The discovery of an ancient basilica, with frescoes of a character which dates the building as early as the fifth century, in the catacombs of San Gennaro Outside the Walls, is announced from Naples. These frescoes, reproducing full-sized figures of saints, are stated to be in perfect condition, and are the remains of the original decoration of the primitive basilica. Moreover, these frescoes, on account of their excellent state of preservation, the beauty of their colors and vivacity of expression, are regarded as being among the most important examples of this period. Further details of this most interesting find will be eagerly awaited by artists and archaeologists.